THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 109. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Imperial Intrigues in Belgium.

Mysterious New Orleans Tragedy.

A Pennsylvanian in Trouble.

Suicide of a Youth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOURBAKI'S MISSION.

The Empress Refuses to Treat—The Imperial Intrigues in Belgium.

From the Independance Belge, October 14.

We have received from different sources accounts of the last and mysterious incidents connected with this intrigue, which, however, is now disavowed by every one, especially the Bonapartists. These accounts, we have every reason to believe, are exact. They contradict those which were transmitted from London the day before yesterday, so far as regards the reality of the intervention of an emissary, whose entry into the intrenched camp at Metz had determined, according to the first accounts, the departure of General Bourbaki. This emissary is not a myth, but who he is, what part he played in this affair, whether he came from Wilhelmshohe, or was simply a Prussian spy, still remains enshrouded in mystery.

Certain it is that he presented himself to Marshal Bazaine, who soon after had an interview with General Bourbaki, in which he commanded him to make his way to the side of the Empress Regent in England. The General having objected to the gravity of such a departure, when fighting was taking place every day, and his troops would perceive him undertaking a not very honorable flight, the Marshal gave him in writing the order, which he had previously addressed to him verbally.

This order was drawn up almost exactly on these terms:—

"The Empress Regent having manifested a desire to have an interview with General Bourbaki, this officer is commanded to make his way to the side of her Majesty."

The General therefore departed, as our correspondent at London has told us, in the character of a physician. He devoted two hours to the troublesome task of preparing himself, and it was at Marshal Bazaine's own house that he found the "bourgeois" dress necessary for his disguise.

The mysterious emissary accompanied him to Camden place, where his arrival at first produced very great surprise, followed by even greater hesitation. The ex-Empress declared that she did not wish to hear anything of a political character, and was resolved to remain for the present with her son out of the region of all the intrigues which were elsewhere being meditated.

The General, who believed himself to have been sent for, and found himself not in the least expected or desired, was very much troubled at this reception. To have quitted his post of duty uselessly and without any object was discouraging, and he felt he could not survive it. Controlling himself, however, he came to the resolution of laying his case before Queen Victoria, and demanding her assistance in order to obtain from the King of Prussia the necessary authority to enable him to return to Metz. The Queen did not hesitate, and a few days afterwards the General received a letter from Lord Granville, announcing to him that Count dellernstorff had been advised by M. de Bismarck that he might again cross the Prussian lines.

Furnished with this authority, the General returned to Luxemburg and put himself in communication with the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles, requesting, that since he held the letter of the Minister of Queen Victoria, he might be permitted to return into the place which he had very unwillingly quitted. At first he was told to wait; then there was transmitted to him, instead of a clear and precise answer, an invitation to surrender himself to headquarters. He insisted upon having an answer, yes or no, and being unable to obtain either the one or the other, after waiting three days, he gave up the attempt.

This explains his arrival at Brussels, and the fact of his having set out this morning on his way to Tours, after having informed the delegation of the provisional government that he desired to place himself at the service of the national defence.

We add to this simple statement of facts, that upon the day upon which General Bourbaki set out from Metz—that is, on the 24th September—the sad events which had taken place in France after the 28th of August were not known there.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A United States District Attorney Found Weltering in His Blood—Murder or Suicide?

The murder or suicide of District Attorney Long, at New Orleans, has been reported by telegraph. The affair makes an unparalleled excitement in the south. We take the following particulars from the New Orleans *Times* of the 1st instant:—

At 7 o'clock this morning a colored porter at the Custom House, on entering the office of the District Attorney from the Judge's room, discovered Mr. Alanson B. Long, United States District Attorney, lying on the floor quite dead, and weltering in his blood. Quickly locking the door, he at once gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the sickening story was in the mouths of hundreds.

We visited the scene of the tragedy about 9 o'clock, and found the hall leading to the apartment filled with an excited gathering, all eagerly discussing the horrible event.

THE SCENE.

The office, a room perhaps twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide, has a dome-shaped ceiling formed by the arches of the building, and is divided from the clerk's room by a wooden partition of ordinary tongued and grooved ceiling, painted white. Entering from the clerk's office, on the left of the door to the centre of the partition is a yellow linen screen, and further on a hair sofa under a large window opening on Canal street. In the middle of the room stood a walnut table, probably five feet long by three feet and a half wide, and between the farther end of it and the office desk lay

THE BODY.

The unfortunate man was on his back, with his knees drawn up and arms extended. The right index finger was pointing toward the ceiling over the large bookcase, and the other fingers were open. The left hand was naturaly open and rested against the elbow of the right arm. His head was thrown a little back and the chin raised, but the mouth and eyes were closed.

The deceased wore black broadcloth trowsers and a vest of the same material, but his coat had been taken off. Every portion of the shirt exposed, including the sleeves, was saturated with blood, and had the appearance of a garment dyed in madder.

A deep cut just across the throat, probably four inches long, and two half that width, which nearly severed each wrist, were the only wounds. Near the sofa, and perhaps five feet from the body, lay a thin-bladed razor with a white handle, covered with blood.

THE BLOOD IN THE ROOM.

There was scarce a part of the room, with the exception of the right or north wall, unstained by blood. Just behind the screen to the left was a pool of gore probably three fet in length by two in width, which had clotted. On a projecting corner near it were great blotches of the crimson flood. The sill of the window had the appearance of having been grappled by bloody hands, drops of gore were on the sofa, and the walnut table was completely spattered. On one corner of the table a scratch, made apparently with a nail or some hard substance, was evidently done recently.

On the wall next the judge's room, to the right of the door, is another great spot which seems to have been wiped off by a hand Nothing, however, has the appearance of having been rifled. Several piles of documents were lying undisturbed on the desk. On the table was a dictionary, an atlas of the world, a directory, and "Wharton's Proceedings of Indictments." The latter was stuck to the table by the dried blood, and its cover was spotted. The hat of the deceased was also there.

At the resignation of Judge Morgan, U. S. District Attorney for the district of Louisiana, Mr. Long was appointed to that position, and during his official career won the confidence and esteem of not only a host of friends, but the almost implicit faith of the Government at Washington.

Mr. L. was a hard student, and a most tenacious protector of the interests of his clients. Once retained, no man ever trusted his business to any other counsel. His integrity was unimpeachable, and his temperature genial and cheerful.

ALPINE HORRORS.

Recovery of the Bodies of Travellers Lost on Mont Blanc—A Diary by the Dead.

The Boston *Transcript* prints, under date of October 13, a letter from Glien-sur-Montreux, in Switzerland, descriptive of the recovery of the remains of Rev. Mr. McCorkendale, of Scotland, and Dr. Beane, of Baltimore, who perished on Mont Blanc some weeks ago. The letter reads thus:—

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

On the 16th of September, those looking through the glass at Chamounix discerned some black points between "Les Petits Mulets" and the summit of Mont Blanc. Twenty-two guides prepared and started to ascend "Les Grands Mulets" before evening. The next morning they found two bodies near where was indicated by the glass, and three higher up. Three guides explored the whole summit of Mont Blanc for traces of the other six, while nineteen descended with the bodies found to the Grand Plateau. Then the twenty-two united again at "Les Grands Mulets" for that Saturday night. But at a signal from them, twenty-four more guides started from Chamounix that evening, and the next morning (Sunday) proceeded on to the Grand Plateau. That day (the 18th) proved perfectly clear. The whole summit was visible to the wistful eyes of the watchers below. Those using the telescope of course distinguished perfectly and counted the toiling men. How often during the clear shining hours of the 8th had we looked through that same telescope! And every time we changed the field we felt that we were to count some of those stiffened forms on that summer snow.

DESCENT WITH THE REMAINS.

You can imagine the intense emotion of those simple and sympathetic villagers, when, ten days later they watched alone the slow funeral train in its painful descent from five thousand feet above them. I will quote from the words of one writing from the village at 1½, when the guides bearing the bodies had reached the descent of the "Grands Mulets," and were about continuing the descent towards the glacier:—"Vous ne pouvez vous imaginer le lugubre effet procuit par les corps que tantot on voit glisser sur une pente rapide, tantot traines avec peine par cette masse de guides." Religious services were again held the next day, both Catholic and Protestant. The bodies proved too brittle to undress, and were interred in the same clothing in which they made the ascent. Dr. Beane was found in a sitting posture, his forehead resting on his hands. He was somewhat protected by an unfallen projection of snow. Mr. McCorkendale, sitting also, alpenstock in hand, passed into his frozen sleep with the calm lines of quiet peacefulness made enduring while his spirit floated restfully on to a bright awakening. Now I come to the letter found on the body of Dr. Beane, of which I first heard last evening. Simple and manly as it is, somewhat of its plain force and directness has been undoubtedly lost by translating it into French. I shall send to Geneva for an English copy, if Mr. Upton, our American Consul, saved one before forwarding the original to Baltimore. But to the family and friends of Mr. Randall, in Quincy and Boston, these last words of Dr. Beane, written amid those darkening Alpine snows, must have almost as deep and solemn an influence as though they had been Mr. Randall's own farewell.

DR. BEANE'S LETTER.

"TUESDAY, Sept. 6.—I have made the ascension of Mont Blanc with ten other persons: eight guides, Mr. McCorkendale and Mr. Randall. We reached the summit at 2½ o'clock. Immediately after having quitted it I found myself enveloped in a whirlwind of snow at 15,000 feet English height. We have passed the night in a grotto dug in the snow—an uncomfortable asylum—and I have been ill all the night.

"Sept. 7—Morning.—Cold very intense. Much snow. It falls without cessation; the guides are uneasy.

"Sept. 7—Evening.—We have been on Mont Blanc for two days in a terrible snow-storm We are lost. We are in a grotto dug in the snow, at a height of 15,000 feet. I have no hope of descending. Perhaps some one will find this book and will send it to you." (Then follow directions relative to his private affairs.) "We have no provisions. My feet are already frozen and I am already exhausted. I have only strength to write these words. I die, believing in Jesus Christ, with the sweet thought of my family, my friendships and all. I hope that we shall meet in heaven. Yours, always, ——. My effects are partly at the Hotel du Mont Blance; a part are with me in two portmanteaus. Send them by post, to the Hotel Schwietzernoff, at Geneva. Pay my bills at the hotel. Heaven will reward you for your kindness."

Then follow more instructions to his family; then a somewhat of strength failed, and he bowed his head submissively to meet the great struggle, clearly accepting the lonely gateway through that, to the place beyond.

A PENNSYLVANIAN IN TROUBLE.

A Student at Michigan University Shoots a Citizen of Ann Arbor—Reward Offered for His Arrest.

On the night of October 28, Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of Meadville, Pa., a student in the Medical Department of the Michigan University, encountered in Hangsterfer's saloon in Ann Arbor one Kane, a citizen of the place and a clerk in a dry goods store. By some mishap there was a quarrel between the two, and though Kane's brother tried to separate them, Johnson shot him.

The right and wrong of the case cannot be clearly ascertained, but the opinion seems to be that if Johnson, who is described as a wholesouled, good-natured fellow, had not been in liquor, the distressing event would not have occurred. As it was, Johnson at once became sober, and was brought to realize his situation. He hastened to his room and made some changes in his clothing, and struck out for the unfrequented roads of the country. At about three o'clock Saturday morning he stopped at a farm house near Dixboro, and stayed there till morning. He pretended that he had been thrown from his horse, which escaped. He had little appetite for breakfast, and was apparently much excited. At 6 o'clock he left, and at 11 o'clock he jumped on the freight train just outside of Ypsilanti. He arrived at Detroit, and probably was not long in reaching the Canada shore. Since that time nothing has been heard from him.

Kane suffered severely from the shot, but is expected to recover. A proclamation from Mayor Harriman offers $200 for Johnson's apprehension and conviction, and Sheriff Porter, of Washtenaw county, offers $300 additional. He is described as the son of a prominent lawyer of Meadville.

THE LIFE BEYOND.

A Youth Commits Suicide—He Wants to Solve the Mystery of the Hereafter—A Sad Story.

George Henry Starr, a youth aged fifteen years, son of Alfred A. Starr, committed suicide at his parents' residence, No. 67 Morton street, by taking laudanum. He was remarkably studious, had latterly been very much troubled in his mind in regard to the future life, and frequently expressed a desire to know what the ultimate destiny of man was after death.

On Saturday night Starr, accompanied by Alfred Garraway, an intimate companion, who lives in the same house, went out and visited several places of amusement. Garraway noticed that Starr was unusually absorbed, and appeared to be very much troubled in his mind. At midnight the two youths returned home, and Garraway asked Starr to sleep with him.

During the night he awoke and heard Starr breathing very heavily, but did not attach much importance to the matter and went to sleep again. At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning Garraway was awakened and heard Starr gasping for breath. Becoming alarmed, he sprang from the bed, and, to his horror, observed a bottle labelled "Laudanum" on the table by the bedside. He at once aroused the parents of Starr, a physician was summoned, but his efforts were of no avail, as life was extinct. The bottle contained a small quantity of laudanum, and on the table beside the phial was a small piece of paper, on which was written in pencil:—

"I cannot help it. Ask Garraway to forgive me. I am his friend, but must see what is beyond. All forgive me. GEO. H. STARR."

The father of deceased is a well-known microscopist and scientific lecturer.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

—Portland, Me., has a Widows' Wood Society, which has supplied 137 cords of wood to 705 needy persons during the past year at a cost of $1096, and 220 tons of coal at a cost of $1096.

—A careless widow lady at Boston was recently indebted to the honesty of an old caretaker for the restoration of a $5000 set of diamonds, left behind her in removing from one house to another

—There is a lawsuit now pending in one of the Chicago Courts for the recovery of $16,500, alleged to have been exacted from a citizen of Cook county, Ill., by two black-mailing lawyers of Detroit, Mich.

—The suit of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad against the Portland and Kennebeg Railroad, after several years' litigation, is about to be carried to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Failure of the Armistice.

The Fatuity of France.

Continued Prussian Successes.

The Revenue Bureau.

The Commissionership.

General Pleasanton the Man.

The Philadelphia Slate.

Cameron at Work.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Fortifications.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—There are now twenty-two hundred guns in position on the various fortifications of Paris.

The Peace Overtures.

The morning papers of this city deplore the fatuity of Paris in declining the preliminary overtures of peace.

Duke de Gramont

writes to the journals here to-day correcting the statements which have been extensively published as to the events preliminary to the war. He complains of Lord Lyons, the British Minister, for allowing these to circulate uncontradicted.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6—Evening.—Everything is quiet about here. There has been no fighting for several days.

Another Prussian Success.

Fort Mortier, at New Breisch, capitulated on Sunday night. A fire had occurred inside, which rendered it untenable. Two hundred and twenty prisoners and five cannon were captured.

The Treaty of 1856.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—A telegram to the *Wanderer* newspaper says Prussia concurs with Russia in desiring a revision of the treaty of 1856.

Why the Armistice Project Failed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial on the situation in France, says the armistice turned on the question of free ingress and egress at Paris during twenty-five days Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing. During the conference between Thiers and Jules Favre at Sevres, the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of the interview. The conference lasted over eight hours.

Bismarck and the Pope.

The Paris *Liberte* asserts that Bismarck proposes the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

French Naval Captures.

It is reported that the French corvette Desaix has captured seven German vessels since the 4th of October.

Bonapartists in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.—Petitions, numerously signed throughout Belgium, have been presented to the Chambers, asking that the sojourn of Bonapartist agents in Belgium may be prohibited.

Military Census of France.

RHEIMS, Nov. 7.—The newly appointed Governor of Lorraine has ordered a census of all persons subject to military duty, prescribing severe penalties for any evasion.

Spain and the Sale of Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The *Correspondencia* newspaper denies the statement in the New York *Herald* on the 17th ult., and the *Sun* on the 19th, relative to the sale of Cuba. The *Correspondencia* is the organ of Senor Moret, Minister of Colonies, and its utterances on this question may therefore be regarded as official. The *Journal* adds that the Spanish people would not permit the sale of Cuba to the United States or any other nation on any terms.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 7—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks easier; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—11:30 A. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9⅞@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. New Milwaukee wheat, 9s. 6d@9s. 9d.; red winter, 10s. @10s. 2d. Corn, 29s. for new. Refined petroleum firmer. Whale oil at London is easier.

ANTWERP, Nov. 7.—Petroleum quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 7—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks firmer; Illinois Central, 113.

LIVERPOOL Nov. 7—1:30 P. M.—Cotton flat; middling Uplands, 9½@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. Beef, 107s. 6d. Cotton receipts Friday last were 148,000 bales, not 48,000.

FROM CHINA.

Warlike News.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Telegrams have been received to-day from Shanghae down to the 19th of October. The news continues warlike. Four gunboats, carrying ten guns each, had been launched at Shanghae. The Chinese were importing cannon, arms, and ammunition. No further outrages on foreigners had been reported.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 7.—Three wooden buildings on Congress street, occupied as stores and dwellings, were burned yesterday morning. Among the principal losers are Rev. J. H. Thacher, apothecary; Dr. Dearborn, City Physician; E. B. Gordale, dentist; J. B. Burleigh, millinery; and J. F. Peffer, fancy goods. The total loss amounts to $25,000, mostly insured.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108½; do, 1864, do., 107½; do. 1865, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109½; do, 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 64½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 101¼; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership—General Pleasanton to be the Man.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Mr. Douglass, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is still acting as Commissioner, and will continue to do so for awhile; but as soon as the elections for this week are fairly over, a permanent appointment to the vacancy created by the promotion of ex-Commissioner Delano will be announced. An earnest effort has been made to persuade the President to appoint Mr. Douglass, or some other Pennsylvanian, to the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but the effort has failed, and it is now definitely decided that neither Mr. Douglas, nor any other Pennsylvanian will secure the coveted place. Pennsylvania politicians appear to be at a discount in administrative circles, as far as appointments to influential positions are concerned, although they are seemingly all-powerful to secure the removal of obnoxious Cabinet officers.

The permanent successor to Commissioner Delano has, however, been fixed upon already. He is General Alfred Pleasanton, of New York, at present Collector of the Thirty-second district of New York. This district is to be extinguished by consolidation with the Fourth district, and General Pleasanton is to be rewarded with the Commissionership, as a return for his fidelity to the administration in general and the President in particular.

[General Alfred Pleasanton, who is shortly to become Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a native of the District of Columbia, and has an honorable record as a soldier. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in June, 1844, standing seventh in his class He entered the cavalry branch of the army, and saw hard service during the Mexican war. During the Rebellion he early made his mark, and in July, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, being subsequently promoted to Major-General. He remained in command of a large force of cavalry throughout the war, operating in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and acquiring a high reputation for skill and courage at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville, and subsequently acquiring additional reputation by his movements in Missouri towards the close of the war. General Pleasanton had been an old army comrade of General Grant, and during the war they became warm personal friends. After Grant's inauguration as President he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of New York, and in March last, when Collector Bailey, of the Thirty-second district, mysteriously disappeared, leaving his accounts in a very unsettled condition, General Pleasanton was transferred to this district, the most important in the country. He has given general satisfaction as an officer of the Revenue service, and is doubtless thoroughly conversant with the peculiar and responsible task to which it is understood he will soon be called.]

Philadelphia Revenue Matters—Cameron Again at Work.

There is soon to be a general overturning of internal revenue affairs in Philadelphia, as the result of an amicable understanding between the President and Senator Cameron, in which the advice and desires of Supervisor Tutton had their full weight. The four revenue districts are to be consolidated into two—the first and second as at present constituted to comprise the first district of the future, and the third and fourth to be known together as the second. This action on the part of the administration will reduce the number of assessors and collectors required to one-half the present number, and four Philadelphia office-holders will consequently find themselves out of office, as soon as the pending elections are fairly over. Will m J. Pollock, at present Collector of the First district, will be retained as Collector of the new First District; while William S. Stokley, now Assessor of the Second district, is to be made Assessor of the new First district. William R. Leeds, the Collector of the present Second district, is already provided for by his election as Sheriff, and John B. Kenney, the present Assessor of the First district, will be obliged to shift for himself.

General Horatio G. Sickel, the present Collector of the Fourth district, is to be made Collector of the new Second district, and William B. Elliot, who has been Assessor of the Third district so long, is to become Assessor of the new Second district. George C. Evans, the Collector of the Third district, and Charles B. Barrett, the Assessor of the Fourth district, are as yet unprovided for, and will probably share the fate of Kenney. Cameron cannot, of course, be expected to provide a berth for everybody. He has done the best that he could in this new arrangement, and is quite well satisfied with it, even if it does not suit everybody else who is interested in the matter.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Sugar, Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, firm at 9½@9¾ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 10½@11¾ reals. There will be no grinding before December. The cane looks well. Nos. 7 to 10 molasses sugar firm. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 3200 boxes, of which 2900 were to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 87,000 boxes. Bacon dull at 21@21½c Coal Oil quiet at 4½@4¾ reals. Flour steady at $12@13.00. Hams steady at 26@27c. for American salted, and 29@31c. for American sugar-cured. Lard firm at 22½c. in kegs. Lumber steady; white pine, $32 per thousand; pitch pine, $25 per thousand. Potatoes quiet at $3.50. Tallow quiet at 12½c. Shooks steady; box, 11@12 reals; hogshead $2.75@3. Hoops, 58c for long-shaved and 46c. for short shaved. Freights dull and nominal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Nov. 7, 1870.

The local money market continues to work closely, both for speculative and business borrowers, and the banks have as much as they can do to supply the wants of their customers. They generally report full discount lines. The outside market is very barren of good commercial paper, the bulk of the offerings being of inferior grades and difficult of sale. The range for this class is very irregular and almost nominal. First-class borrowers are supplied on call at 5½@6½ per cent. Business paper, first-class, finds ready sale at 7@9 per cent.

Gold opened quiet but stronger, the first sales being recorded at 110½, advancing up to 110¾ before noon.

Government bonds are more active and about ⅛ stronger, in sympathy with gold.

At the Stock Board a fair business was done this morning, at about Saturday's prices. State 6s, third series, sold at 110. Sales of city 6s, new, at 102¼@102¾.

Reading changed hands at 50 94 b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 115½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny was in active demand, but sales were light at 45½@45¾, the latter b. o. 26½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38½ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 31¾. Hestonville Passenger Railway sold at 14½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 108¼@108¾; do. 1864, 107¼@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¾; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 106@107¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82@83; Central Pacific Railroad, 90@91; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@108¾; do. 1864, 107¾@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 110¾@111.

NAEK & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	110¾	11:40 A. M.	110¾
10:08 "	110¾	11:59 "	110¾
10:10 "	110¾	12:00 M.	110¾
10:19 "	110¾	12:20 P. M.	110¾
11:37 "	110¾	12:21 "	110¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 W & Franklin 2d mt bds..	95	$2000 Leh R in..bs.	87¾
$6400 Pa 6s, 3d ss..	110	$500 N Pa 7s.....c.	91¾
$200 City 6s New..	102¾	$5000 Am Gold....	110¾
$5000 do .....c.	102¾	200 sh O C & A R..	b30
$500 do .....c.	102¾	lots....	45¾
$400 do.....c.	102¾	100 do.....	b60. 45¾
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s lots....	51¾	50 do.....	45¾
$1000 Pa R gen mt.. reg....	94¾	200 sh Leh Nav..	b5. 31¾
$1000 Conn'g R Bds	83	100 do.....	s5. 31¾
$500 W Jer 6s.....c.	96	100 sh Cam & Am R	115½
		200 sh Read..1s.	b60. 50 04
		300 sh Hestonv'e.1s.	14⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair demand, with sales at $6 70@6 62½. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

The Flour market is quiet at former rates. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1400 barrels, including superfine at $4 25@4 75; extras at $5@5 50; Wisconsin extra family at $5 50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6 50; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6 20@7; and fancy brands at $7 25@7 75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1 38@1 40; Delaware do. at $1 25@1 28, and amber at $1 40@1 45. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is higher, and there is more activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at 82@83c. for yellow, 73@77c. for new do., and 75@80c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 55@56c. 8000 bushels Western Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is firm, and 75 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 90c., and wood do. at 89c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—There is not much demand for any description of Beef Cattle, and with liberal offerings prices declined. Sales of choice at 8@8½c., and fair to good at 6@7½c., and common at 4½@5½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 2660 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
131 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8½.
126 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6½@7½.
75 Dennis Smyth, W. Pennsylvania, 6@7¼.
70 A. Christy, Virginia, 6½@8.
55 James Christy, do., 6½@8.
110 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 4½@7.
145 P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8.
90 P. Hathaway, do., 8½@8.
101 James S. Kirk, do, 6½@8.
65 B. F. McFillen, Western, 6@8.
115 James McFillen, do., 7½@8¼.
120 E. S. McFillen, do., 7@8¼.
95 Ullman & Bachman, Virginia., 7@8½.
450 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 5@8.
152 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@8.
180 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7.
60 H. Chain, W. Penna., 7½@7.
65 Joseph Cham, do., 6@7½.
102 J. & L. Frank, Western, 6@7½.
77 Gus. Schamberg, do., 6½@8.
120 Hope & Co., do., 4½@8½.
65 H. Frank, do., 7@7½.
62 James Clemsen, Western, 6@7½.
58 W. Alexander, Chester county, 6@7½.
80 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8.
121 John McArdle, Western, 6½@9½.
126 R. Maynes, do., 7½@7¾.
40 Charles Welker, Virginia, 4½@7½.
65 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 6½@7½.

Cows and calves are in steady request, and 200 head sold at $50@80.

Sheep are dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 12,000 head at the different yards at 6@5½c. per lb., gross.

Hogs are not attracting much attention, and prices declined. Sales of 5000 head at $9@9, the latter for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Arrived, steamships Lafayette, from Brest, and Donau, from Bremen.

Also, steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 7.—Arrived, brig Cecelia, from Cardiff for orders.

Steamer Juniata put into Norfolk yesterday for coal, and passed out this morning for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....47 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Joshua Loring, Loring, Port Spain, Trinidad, Souder & Adams.

Schr Lottie C., White, St. John, N. B., Lennox & Burgess.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, 5 days from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, 23 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to George C. Carson & Co.

Br. bark James Muir, Rogers, 62 days fm London, with mdse. to order—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Ital. brig Nuova Providenza, Manzanara, 59 days from Palermo, with sulphur and sumac to Paul Pohl, Jr.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, fm Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, do.
Schr J. S. Watson, Howe, do.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, do. with mdse.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, from Richmond,
Schr Cherub, Lamson, from Georgetown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 7.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Ernest, Emery, and Freemason, with lumber to D. C. Trainer & Co.

Harry and Alice and Harris Milton, with lumber to McIlvain & Son.

General Washington and Mary and Willie, with lumber, for New York.

C. Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester, Pa.

Freemason, with lumber, for Darby, Pa.

James R. McConkey, with flint, for Trenton.

E. D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

H. M. Fread, with bark to J. N. Williams.

S. M. Crans, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

William King, with lumber, for Jersey City.

A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber to E. G. Fay.

Sallie and Ann, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Allemania, Barends, fm Hamburg, with 562 passengers, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Gulf Stream, McCreery, from Galveston; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, from Savannah; South Carolina, Beckett, from Charleston; and Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, from Newbern, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Schrs A. Hammond, Paine, and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.

Schrs L. B. Wainwright, Ross; John Calais, Martin; and Frank Lewis, Lewis, from Boston: Henry Crosby, Conors; Ocean Wave, Adams; Isaac Keen, Richey; and A. T. Rawland, Rawland, from Providence; Roamer, Bartlett, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and Minnie, Herrick, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

NOVEMBER 8.

The Big Battle.

Elections in Two States To-day, and in Eighteen To-morrow.

The Candidates—The Past Votes—The Prospects.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

To-morrow, November 8th, is the great political field day. To-day there is a preliminary skirmish, elections being held in Arkansas and Louisiana, while to-morrow the annual elections will take place in the following States, eighteen in number:—Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Of the other States which are yet to hold elections, Georgia does not vote until December, Texas in February, New Hampshire in March, and Connecticut in April. Not until the election in the latter State is held will the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress be complete.

The elections for Congressmen which have thus far been held have resulted as follows, the standing of the delegations in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses being also given, by way of contrast:—

	40TH CONGRESS.		41ST CONGRESS.		42D CONGRESS.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Indiana	8	3	7	4	6	5
Iowa	6	0	6	0	6	0
Maine	5	0	5	0	5	0
*Mississippi	0	0	5	0	5	0
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	7	0	6	1	2	5
Ohio	16	3	14	5	14	5
Oregon	1	0	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	18	6	18	11
S. Carolina	4	0	4	0	4

THE ELECTIONS.

Continued From the First Page.

a Republican majority of 4280. In the Legislature elected in 1869 there was a Republican majority on joint ballot of 22. The next Legislature will elect a successor to Senator Willard Warner, whose term expires March 4, 1871. The Republicans expect to carry the State, but will probably lose a Congressman in the Third district.

ARKANSAS.

There is no State ticket to be voted for. The Congressional nominations and majorities in 1868 were as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	*Logan H. Roots,	J. M. Hanks.	164 R.
2.	O. P. Snyder,	*A. A. C. Rogers.	1186 D.
3.	*Thomas Boles,	J. Edwards (Ind.)	3997 R.

The Republicans may expect to lose a Congressman in the First district. The Legislature elected two years ago had a Republican majority on joint ballot of 98, the Democrats having but one member in each house. They can scarcely hope to be so successful this week, but will probably secure a clear majority and elect a Republican successor to Senator Alexander McDonald, whose term expires March 4, 1871.

DELAWARE.

The following are the candidates in this State:

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor...	T. B. Coursey,	James Peader.
Congress...	Joshua T. Heald,	*Benjamin T. Biggs.

The past vote in this State has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1862—Governor.....	8,155	8,044	111R
1864—President.....	8,155	8,767	612D
1866—Governor.....	8,598	9,810	1,212D
1868—President.....	7,623	10,980	3,357D
" —Congress.....	7,636	10,961	3,326D

The colored vote of Delaware will reach nearly 5000, and there is a reasonable hope of the Republicans carrying the State. The last Legislature was unanimously Democratic, however, and, in consequence of the unequal representation, the next will probably be controlled by the Democrats, and a Democrat elected to succeed Senator Willard Saulsbury. Mr. Biggs, in accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress, gave utterance to the following exalted sentiments:—

"In the presence of this people and Almighty God, I declare the fifteenth amendment a monstrous fraud. Hear, O earth! and give ear, O heavens! in the Senate of the United States sits a dirty, thieving nigger preacher."

FLORIDA.

The candidates are as follows:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Lieut.-Gov..	Samuel T. Day.	S. L. Niblack.
Congress...	Josiah T. Walls (col.),	W. D. Bloxam.

In 1868 the vote on Governor showed a Republican majority of 4026 over all opposition, and the State is sure for the Republicans this year. There are two independent candidates for Congress.

ILLINOIS.

The following are the candidates, and the majorities for Congress in 1868:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Treasurer.....	Erastus N. Bates,	Chas. Ridgley.
Sup. Pub. In...	Newton Bateman,	Chas. Fernal.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
At large.	*J. A. Logan,	Wm. B. Anderson.	49,633 R
1.	C. B. Farwell,	——— ——.	8,151 R
	John Wentworth (Ind.),		
2.	*T. F. Farnsworth,	Rich. Bishop.	14,018 R
3.	*H. C. Burchard,	Chas. Betts.	8,272 R
4.	*John B. Hawley,	P. L. Cable.	1,722 R
5.	*Eben C. Ingersoll,	B. N. Stevens (Ind.)	7,305 R
6.	*Burton C. Cook,	Julius Avery.	7,661 R
7.	*Jesse H. Moore,	A. J. Hunter.	5,159 R
8.	Jno. Merriam,	J. C. Robinson.	2,234 R
9.	B. F. Westlake,	*T. W. McNeely.	2,593 D
10.	John W. Kitchell,	E. T. Rice.	4,023 D
11.	Wm. H. Robinson,	*Sam. S. Marshall.	3,833 D
12.	*John B. Hay,	Wm. Huntzell.	1,642 R
13.	Daniel W. Munn,	*John M. Crebs.	503 D

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district has withdrawn, and it is understood that Hon. John Wentworth, Rep., will receive the support of the opponents of Farwell, the regular Republican candidate. In about half of the districts there are Temperance candidates also.

The vote in 1868 was 250,296 for Grant and 199,143 for Seymour, a Republican majority of 51,150. The last Legislature had a Republican majority on joint ballot of 42, and the new one will be largely Republican, insuring a Republican Senator to succeed Hon. Richard Yates. The State will certainly be carried by the Republicans, and there will probably be no change in the Congressional delegation.

KANSAS.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor.....	*James M. Harvey,	Isaac Sharp.
Lieut. Gov..	P. P. Elder,	A. J. Allen.
Sec'y of State....	W. H. Smallwood,	C. C. Duncan.
Auditor.....	*A. Thoman,	H. McMahon.
Treasurer.....	J. E. Hayes,	S. C. Gephart.
Sup. Pub. Inst...	H. D. McCarty,	T. S. Murray.
Attorney-Gen....	A. L. Williams,	A. W. Rucker.
Congress	D. P. Lowe,	R. C. Foster.

There is also a Labor Reform ticket in the field, headed by Amos Sanford for Governor.

The Republican majority in 1868 was 15,590, and will be larger this year. The Legislature to be elected will select a successor to Senator Edmund G. Ross. The last stood 108 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

KENTUCKY.

Only Congressmen are to be elected, the following being the candidates and majorities in 1868:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	Nathan R. Black,	E. Crossland.	11,877 D.
2.	M. J. Roark,	H. D. McHenry.	9,248 D.
3.	R. D. Carr,	Joseph H. Lewis.	7,166 D.
4.	J. M. Fidler,	W. B. Read.	11,355 D.
5.	James Speed,	*B. Winchester.	13,593 D.
6.	Thomas Wrightson,	Wm. E. Archer.	7,945 D.
7.	Wm. Brown,	*James B. Beck.	10,646 D.
8.	H. F. Finley,	*G. M. Adams.	462 D.
9.	G. M. Thomas,	*John M. Rice.	8,358 D.

With the assistance of the colored vote, the Republicans expect to gain a Congressman in the Eighth district at least.

LOUISIANA.

The following are the candidates and majorities for Congress in 1868:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Treasurer...	A. Dubuclet,	James D. Blair.
Auditor.....	James Graham,	Allen Jumel.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	J. H. Sypher, T. E. Dumas (Ind),	A. W. Walker. L. St. Martin (vac).	10,292 D
2.	*L. A. Sheldon,	G. A. Fosdyck.	2,508 R
3.	*C. B. Darrell,	Adolph Bailey.	5,503 D
4.	James McClerry,	Michael Ryan.	5,920 D
5.	Frank Morey,	J. D. Watkins.	7,217 D

The vote in 1868 was 33,263 for Grant and 80,225 for Seymour, a Democratic majority of 46,962, but this was cut down by the canvassers to 15,278. The vote for Governor in 1868 was 64,901 for Warmouth, Republican; 38,046 for Taliaferro, Democrat, and 3590 scattering. It is safest to give the Democrats all the Congressional districts except the Second, a loss of two members to the Republicans and a gain of four to the Democrats by the filling of the vacancies. In the last Legislature there was a Republican majority of 61 on joint ballot, but this will doubtless be swallowed up, and a Democrat elected to succeed Senator John S. Harris, whose term expires March 4, 1871.

Louisiana is also to vote upon four proposed amendments to its State Constitution. The first makes defaulters of public moneys ineligible to office; the second takes from convicted criminals the right of suffrage and the right to hold office; the third strikes from the Constitution the section declaring that a governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of his term of office; and the fourth declares that the State debt shall not exceed $25,000,000 prior to the year 1890.

MARYLAND.

Only Congressmen are to be elected, the candidates and majorities in 1868 being as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	H. H. Terbert,	*S. Hambleton.	8092 D
2.	Wm. M. Marine,	*S. Archer.	6875 D
3.	Wash. Booth,	*T. Swann.	7389 D
4.	John E. Smith,	John Ritchie.	588 D
5.	Jas. A. Gary,	Wm. M. Merrick.	7748 D

The registration for this year contains the names of about 30,000 colored voters who will vote for the first time. The Republicans will certainly gain a Congressman in the Fourth district, and possibly in two or three other districts. The legislature to be elected will select a successor to Senator George Vickers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There is a quadrangular contest in this State over the State offices, except for Governor, the following being the full tickets:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor.....	*Wm. Claflin,	John Q. Adams.
Lieut.-Gov.....	*Jos. Tucker,	Jas. Chattaway.
Sec. of State....	*Oliver Warner,	L. Stevenson.
Treasurer	Chs. Adams, Jr.,	Levi Heywood.
Auditor.....	*Chas. Endicott,	Phineas Allen.
Attorney-Gen..	*Charles Allen,	W. Warren.
	Temperance.	*Labor Reform.*
Governor	Wendell Phillips,	Wendell Phillips.
Lieut.-Gov.....	Elphalet Trask,	R. W. Bishop.
Sec. of State...	George S. Ball,	S. B. Pratt.
Treasurer.....	John J. Baker,	N. W. Stoddard.
Auditor.....	L. W. Daggett,	——— ——.
Attorney-Gen..	W. Griswold.	Chas. Cornby.

The candidates for Congress, with the majorities in 1868, are as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Rep. Maj.*
1.	*Jas. Buffinton,	W. W. Comstock,	9489
	R. C. Pitman (Labor Reform and Temp.)		
2.	*Oakes Ames (R. & Temp.)	E. Avery (D. & L. R.)	8330
3.	*Gilbert Twitchell,	W. Gaston (D. & L. R.)	12182
	H. D. Cushing (Temp.)		
4.	*Sam. Hooper,	Leopold Morse.	2736
	John T. Sargent (Temp. and L. R.)		
5.	*Benj. F. Butler,	Alvah Cook.	6357
6.	*N. P. Banks (R. & L. R.),	J. K. Tarbox.	6746
7.	*Geo. M. Brooks,	Seth Adams.	6218
	C. M. Howe (Temp.)	J. C. Kimball (L. R.)	
8.	*Geo. F. Hoar,	——— ——.	9333
	M. S. Johnson (Labor Reform).		
9.	*W. B. Washburn,	J. B. Jaquith.	13,480
	Alvah Crocker (Labor Reform).		
10.	*Henry L. Dawes,	Reuben Noble.	4770

In 1868, in this State, Grant had a majority of 77,361. Last year, for Governor there were three candidates in the field. Claflin, Rep., had 74,106; Adams, Dem., 50,735, and Chamberlain, Labor Reformer, 13,367; Claflin's majority over Adams, 23,371; over both, 9968. The Republican candidates will undoubtedly have a plurality, if not a majority, this year, and there will be no change in the Congressional delegation. The last Legislature stood, on joint ballot, 202 Republicans to 143 Democrats—a Republican majority of 59. The Legislature to be elected will select a successor to Senator Henry Wilson, whose term expires March 4, 1871.

MICHIGAN.

The candidates, and the majorities for Congress in 1868, are as follows:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor.....	*B. P. Baldwin,	C. C. Comstock.
Lieut.-Gov.....	*Morgan Bates,	J. A. T. Wendell.
Sec. of State....	Daniel Striker,	J. W. Flanders.
Treasurer	V. P. Collier,	A. J. Bowne.
Auditor.	*W. Humphreys,	Chas. W. Butler.
Att.-General....	*Dwight May,	John Atkinson.
Land Com'er.....	C. A. Edmonds,	J. G. Habbinger.
Sup. Pub. Ins....	C. Hosford,	Duane Doty.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	Henry Waldron.	N. B. Eldredge.	16,924
2.	*Wm. L. Stoughton,	H. Chamberlain.	7899 R
3.	*Austin Blair,	D. D. Hughes.	3099 R
4.	*Thomas W. Ferry,	Myron Rider.	9329 R
5.	*Omar D. Conger,	Byron G. Stout.	1724 R
6.	John F. Driggs,	J. G. Sutherland.	8395 R

The Temperance party have also a full ticket in the field. The vote in 1868 was 128,550 for Grant, and 97,069 for Seymour—a Republican majority of 31,481. In the last Legislature there was a Republican majority of 66 on joint ballot. The Republicans will make a clean sweep of the State this year, and a Republican will be elected to succeed Senator Jacob M. Howard.

Four different amendments to the State Constitution are also to be voted for. They relate to impartial suffrage, the construction of public buildings and highways, increasing the salaries of State officers and judges, and granting aid to railroads.

MINNESOTA.

Only Congressmen are to be elected, the candidates and majorities in 1868 being:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	Mark H. Dunnell,	C. F. Buck.	9078 R.
2.	John T. Averill,	I. Donnelly.	6318 R.

There is a prospective Republican gain of a Congressman in the Second district, which was carried by the Democrats in 1868 through a Republican split. In the last Legislature there was a Republican majority on joint ballot of 64, and a Republican will be elected as the successor to the late Senator Daniel S. Norton, Democrat, whose unexpired term, ending March 4, 1871, is being served out by Hon. William Windom.

MISSOURI.

In this State both tickets claim to be Republican, the Brown ticket, which is supported by the Democrats, claiming to be in favor of general amnesty and other reforms. The candidates are the following:—

	Republicans.	*Opposition.*
Governor.....	*J. W. McClurg,	B. Gratz Brown.
Lieut.-Gov.....	A. Harland,	J. J. Gravelly.
Sec'y State.....	J. S. Stover,	E. F. Weigle.
Treasurer.....	C. I. Filly,	Samuel Hayes.
Auditor.....	G. A. Mozier,	D. M. Draper.
Atty-Gen'l.....	W. A. John,	A. J. Baker.

The following are the Congressional candidates, with the majorities in 1868:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Opposition.*	*Maj.*
1.	Irwin W. Smith,	C. P. Johnson (Lib.)	181 D
		*Erastus Wells (Dem.)	
2.	A. Van Worner,	*G. A. Finkelnburg (L.)	3226 R
3.	G. I. Van Alen,	Wm. N. Nalle (Lib.)	927 D
		*J. R. McCormick (D.)	
4.	H. R. Havens.	Wm. E. Gilmore (Lib.)	5356 R
5.	*S. S. Burdett,	Geo. A. Smith (Lib.)	3476 R
6.	George Smith,	A. Comingo (Dem.)	876 R
7.	Isaac C. Parker,	J. H. Ellis (Lib.)	7243 R
	*J. F. Asper (Ind.)		
8.	J. T. K. Hayward,	James G. Blair (Lib.)	1606 R
9.	Edwin Draper,	*D. P. Dyer (Lib.)	432 R
		Andrew King (Dem.)	

There are a number of independent candidates for Congress, whom it is impossible to classify.

In 1868 the Republican majority for President was 25,883, and for Governor 19,327. The regular Republican ticket will probably be elected this year, but in the general breaking up of old party lines the Republicans will probably lose two Congressmen.

NEVADA.

The following are the names of the candidates:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor.....	F. A. Tritle,	L. R. Bradley.
Lieut.-Gov.....	J. Singerland,	Frank Denver.
Sec. of State..	James D. Minor,	J. D. Dreisbach.
Treasurer.....	Lew. Wines,	J. Schooling.
Comptroller ...	W. W. Hobart,	O. K. Stampley.
Att'y-Gen	W. Campbell,	L. A. Buckner.
Judge S. Ct..	J. S. Slaughter,	John Garber.
Congress.....	*Thos. Fitch,	C. W. Bidwell.

In 1868, the Republican majority for President was 1202, and for Congressman, 881. They will carry the State this year.

NEW JERSEY.

There are no State officers to be elected. The candidates for Congress, with the majorities in 1868, are as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	J. W. Hazleton,	Benj. F. Lee.	1475 R
2.	Wm. A. Newell,	Sam. C. Forker.	895 D
3.	Robert Rusling,	*John T. Bird.	4124 D
4.	*John Hill,	Philip Rafferty.	79 R
5.	Geo. A. Halsey,	*Orestes Cleveland.	2218 D
	G. B. Halstead (Ind.),	E. Fitzpatrick (Ind.)	

The Republicans, with the aid of the colored vote, expect to gain a Congressman in the Second district. In the last Legislature there was a Democratic majority of 13 on joint ballot, and a Democrat will doubtless be elected to succeed Hon. Alexander G. Cattell in the Senate, his term expiring March 4, 1871.

NEW YORK.

There are four State tickets in the field, as follows:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor.....	S. L. Woodford,	*J. T. Hoffman.
Lt.-Governor.....	Sig. Kauffman,	*Allen C. Beach.
Comptroller	A. W. Palmer,	A. P. Nicols.
State Prison Ins...	J. Parkhurst,	Solomon Sheu.
Canal Commissioners	Abs'm Nelson, Alex. Barkley,	John D. Fay. G. W. Chapman.
	Temperance.	*Labor Reform.*
Governor.....	M. H. Clark,	J. S. Graham.
Lt.-Governor.....	C. C. Leigh,	Conrad Kuhn.
Comptroller	J. H. Bronson,	P. J. Meany.
State Prison Ins...	H. Wilcox,	H. A. Howes
Canal Commissioners	J. B. Edwards, W. W. Dowd,	John J. Bann. C. C. Barrett.

The candidates for Congress, with the majorities in 1868, are as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	Caleb C. Norvell,	Dwight Townsend.	1,893 D
2.	Silas B. Dutcher,	Thomas Kinsella.	11,926 D
3.	E. D. Webster, R. M. Whiting, Jr.	*Henry W. Slocum.	2,864 D
4.	A. J. Leggatt,	R. B. Roosevelt, M. T. McMahon.	16,059 D
5.	William Gibbons,	Wm. R. Roberts, *John Morrissey.	14,153 D
6.	Horace Greeley,	*Samuel S. Cox.	2,630 D
7.	Benj. A. Willis, D. H. Alpine.	Smith Ely, Jr.	12,471 D
8.	George Wilkes,	*James Brooks. J. Wadsworth.	11,621 D
9.	Morris Ellinger,	*Fernando Wood. Wm. S. Hillyer.	7,320 D
10.	James Westervelt,	*Charkson N. Potter.	3,833 D
11.	Charles St. John,	W. C. H. Sherman.	822 D
12.	*John H. Ketcham,	W. H. Phillips.	425 R
13.	James G. Lindsley,	Joseph H. Tuthill.	509 D
14.	Minard Harder,	Eli Perry. J. Hastings (L. R.)	13,847 D
15.	J. Thomas Davis,	Joseph M. Warren.	2,413 R
16.	Andrew Williams,	John Rogers.	2,210 R
17.	*Wm. A. Wheeler,	George Mott.	8,978 R
18.	James M. Marvin, Sam. McKean (Ind.)	John M. Carroll.	2 103 R
19.	Elizur H. Prindle,	Joseph Julland.	3,365 R
20.	Clinton L. Merriam,	Andrew Cornwall.	3,318 R
21.	Elihu H. Roberts,	Abram B. Weaver. E. C. Bill (L. R.)	1,303 R
22.	Wm. E. Lansing, C. Calkins (Temp.)	M. J. Shoecraft.	9,592 R
23.	E. H. Ducll, D. McCarthy (Ind.)	——— ——.	5,615 R
24.	John E. Seely, W. Hosmer (Temp.)	G. B. Daniels.	4,491 R
25.	W. H. Lamport,	H. L. Comstock.	3,808 R
26.	Thos. C. Platt,	E. K. Apgar.	5,112 R
27.	H. B. Smith,	Lucius Robinson.	5,467 R
28.	Freeman Clarke, C. H. Holmes (vac.)	J. H. White. J. P. Butts (vac.)	2,090 R
29.	Seth Wakeman,	Jas. G. Shepard.	3,137 R
30.	Lyman E. Bass,	Wm. Williams.	1,711 R
31.	W. L. Sessions,	Chas. D. Murray.	6,983 R

In 1868 the vote of New York for President was 419,883 for Grant, and 429,857 for Seymour—a Democratic majority of 9964. In 1869 the Democratic majority was 20,241, and at the judicial election, held last May, it was swelled to 87,275 on a very light vote. The Republicans may carry the State, but the chances are decidedly against them. The Congressional delegation in the Forty-second Congress will probably stand as at present, although some changes are likely to occur.

RHODE ISLAND.

Members of Congress only are to be chosen. In the First district there is no regular nomination, all the candidates being independent. The tickets, with the majorities in 1868, are as follows:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	Thos. A. Jenckes, Thomas Davis, Benj. Eames,	Nich. Van Wyck.	3915 R
2.	J. M. Pendleton,	Sam. Rodman.	1492 R

Senator Henry B. Anthony has already been elected his own successor for the term commencing March 4, 1871.

TENNESSEE.

The following are the candidates, with the majorities for Congress in 1868:—

	Republican.	*Democrat.*
Governor.....	Wm. H. Wisener,	J. C. Brown.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	*R. R. Butler, W. P. Gillenwaters (Ind.)	James White. N. G. Taylor (Ind.)	No opposition.
2.	*H. Maynard,	A. Blizard.	1722 R
3.	*Wm. B Stokes,	A. E. Garrett.	4389 R
4.	James Mullins,	J. M. Bright.	666 D
5.	*Wm. F. Prosser,	R. L. Goldsby.	1832 R
6.	J. B. Frierson,	Baille Peyton. W. C. Whitthorne.	3092 R 1589 R
7.	——— ———	Robt. P. Caldwell.	
8.	W. J. Smith,	Wm. W. Vaughan.	2114 D

Tennessee politics have been so completely revolutionized during the past two years, that the former votes are of no value, and it is impossible to divine the result. The present Congressional delegation is unanimously Republican, but the Republicans will do well if they do not lose more than four members at the approaching election. A Democrat, Judge Cooper, has already been elected to the Senate as the successor of Hon. Joseph S. Fowler, Rep., whose term expires March 4, 1871.

VIRGINIA.

Congressmen only are to be elected, the following being the candidates, with the majorities in 1869:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	W. W. Douglas.	John Critcher.	646 R
2.	*James H. Platt, Jr., W. K. Jones (Ind.).	R. B. Boiling. J. T. Prelow (Ind.).	5,526 R
3.	*Charles H. Porter,	Albert Ordway.	4,270 R
4.	W. H. H. Stowell,	Wm. L. Owen.	3,533 D
5.	Alexander Rives,	R. T. W. Duke.	3,114 D
6.	———	John T. Harris.	11,844 D
7.	L. McKenzie (Ind.)	E. M. Braxton.	4,305 D
8.	R. W. Hughes (Ind.)	William Terry.	5,473 D

The Republicans may expect to lose a Congressman in the First district, and the Democrats will succeed in electing a Democratic successor to Senator John W. Johnston, whose term expires March 4, 1871.

WISCONSIN.

Congressmen only are to be elected, the following being the candidates, with the majorities in 1868:—

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
1.	Wm. P. Lyon,	Alex. Mitchell.	429 R
2.	G. W. Hazelton,	A. G. Cook.	5674 R
3.	J. Allen Barber,	John Strachan.	6741 R
4.	J. A. Watrous,	*Chas. A. Eldridge,	4483 D
5.	*Philetus Sawyer,	Jos. Stringham.	4088 R
6.	Jere. M. Rusk,	Alex. Neggett.	9687 R

The Democrats expect to gain a Congressman in the First district, but the Republican chances for success are good.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwfi

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY, November 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
11 2 5t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself. 10 29 3w4t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER,

Made expressly for our sales.

The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

OOLONG TEA IN BASKETS, VIA "OVERLAND ROUTE," just received at Agency, No. 109 CHESNUT Street. 11 2 6t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 5pd

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc &c. 125 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 250,000 cubic feet of Live Oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1863.

The 250,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwood, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 11 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 15 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 150,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cub

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Wister, aged twelve years, residing at No. 1220 Wood street, was run over yesterday by car No 32 of the Race and Vine Street Railway, at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, injuring him severely. He was taken home.

—The artesian well at the Continental Hotel was completed on Saturday. The well was bored to the depth of 202 feet, and an abundant supply of water of good quality obtained. The pump will be put in operation to-day.

—The Sunday school anniversary, last evening, at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, was largely attended. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were of a very interesting character. The total of officers, teachers and scholars connected with the Sunday-schools of this church numbers 791.

—About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning the southern slope of the roof of dwelling No. 2130 Spruce street, occupied by P. J. Hassard, was discovered to be on fire. It burned stubbornly, and before extinguished had spread to the roof of No. 2128, occupied by Mr. Robert Guy, which was also considerably damaged. The buildings are owned by Mr. Robert Guy, and are insured in the Franklin Insurance to an amount that will fully cover the damage. The furniture in both houses suffered somewhat from water, but was saved to a certain extent from damage by the Insurance Patrol. On the furniture there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The iron bridge over the Wissahickon creek, at Levise's lane, is now completed, and in a few days water will pass over it to supply Germantown. This bridge has four spans, each 173 feet nine inches span from centre to centre, one hundred and seven feet above water, and resting upon three wrought iron piers. The pipes through which the water flows are two in number, each 20 inches in diameter, and form of themselves the top cords of the bridge. The bridge is essentially a suspension girder, sustained by four chains ten inches flat by one inch thick. These two water mains will convey water from the Roxborough reservoir to Germantown, the water being pumped from Schuylkill, above Flat Rock Dam. Manayunk is also to be supplied from these works, and on Saturday last water was supplied for the first time, but owing to some defect in some of the branch pipes, was shut off again. In a few days, however, the work will be in full operation.

Domestic Affairs.

—Large numbers of clerks are leaving Washington and going home to vote.

—There is strong opposition evinced by the mercantile interes s of Cincinnati against the bridge being erected between that city and Newport, Ky.

—A fatal affray occurred at a show at Dawson, Georgia, on the 27th of last month, growing out of a question of admission. Two men were killed and a woman was wounded.

—On Saturday morning a brutal prize fight came off between two noted pugilists, Allen and Gallagher, at a short distance below St. Louis. The latter was badly beaten, and was removed to his training quarters.

—No opposition will be made by the Attorney-General to the reinstatement of the case of Demming vs. United States, involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, on the Supreme Court docket. It will come up to-day.

—A quarrel occurred at Selma, Ala., on Saturday between two brick masons, Jack Baxter, white, and Alfred Granger, colored, which culminated in the latter being killed. The assassin came very near being the victim of mob law.

—The highwaymen of the West are again growing extremely bold. Late Friday night the Central Pacific passenger train, bound east, was attacked at Verdi, Nevada, by a band of masked highwaymen, who, by their desperate acts, secured plunder to the amount of forty thousand dollars. The same train was again attacked by another band of robbers yesterday at Independence, and several thousand dollars more were taken.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION IN GEORGIA—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN AND HON. FOSTER BLODGETT.

ROOMS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15, 1870.—Hon. Amos T. Akerman, Attorney-General—My Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find a copy of the *True Georgian* of this morning, containing two telegrams from Washington, which I have marked, and to which I desire to call your attention. "Sam. Bard" evidently desires to create the impression that the National administration is hostile to Governor Bullock and those who act with him.

It is well known here that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the Republicans of Georgia are heartily with the Governor, as has been evidenced in the passage of the election bill by the Legislature; and also by the passage, in each of the Congressional district conventions, of resolutions endorsing both the National and State administrations.

I cannot belive that the National administration desires to crush out Republicanism in Georgia, which would most assuredly be done by its ignoring the party here, and especially those who had stood true and firm through the storm of violence and vituperation which has been heaped upon us for the last three years.

I feel anxious to know the truth in regard to this matter, and you being on the ground, and having the ear of the administration, I respectfully ask you to give me the information desired.

Very respectfully, yours,

FOSTER BLODGETT,
Chairman Republican State Committee of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1870.—Hon. Foster Blodgett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Georgia—Dear Sir:—I have received yours of the 15th instant, inclosing the *True Georgian* of that date, and calling my attention to two telegrams in that paper dated at Washington and signed by the editor, Dr. Bard. You suppose that the editor "desires to create the impression that the national administration is hostile to Governor Bullock and those who act with him," and you ask me what is the truth in the matter.

I had read those telegrams before receiving your letter, but it did not appear to me that they assumed to express more than the individual opinion of the gentleman who sent them. Since you seem to understand them differently, I am ready to give you all the information I possess on the subject touching which they have prompted you to inquire.

I am not aware that the national administration has formed or expressed any opinion, or taken any action in reference to Governor Bullock's administration of the domestic affairs of Georgia. The national administration has no occasion to consider the acts of State officials, except when those acts have a bearing upon national affairs or are in some way connected with the duties of the National Government. The views of the administration in cases in which the condition of Georgia has called for national action may be ascertained from the message of the President in December last, and from his approval of the acts of Congress, relative to Georgia, of December 22, 1869, and July 15, 1870.

I know the National Administration is warmly in sympathy with the Republicans of the South, and particularly with those of Georgia, whose task has been made specially arduous by the unprincipled and savage character of the opposition which they have encountered from their Democratic adversaries. I know that Governor Bullock is regarded with interest here as the Chief Magistrate of an important State, and as a prominent and active Republican, and that the administration wishes him success in his high official charge, and in every well-directed effort to strengthen the Republican party in Georgia. Hence, I do not believe that the administration is hostile to the Governor, or to those who act with him, or to any true Republican in the State.

Perhaps I may properly add (speaking as a citizen of Georgia), that while I have not agreed with the Governor in all things, I have ever believed that the State would make an enormous mistake in exchanging him for a Democratic Executive. In addition to our previous knowledge of the reckless temper and spirit of the Democratic party of Georgia, the action of its members in the late Legislature has furnished further evidence of the depravity of that organization. I am persuaded that the State would gain nothing in economy, in financial wisdom, in financial integrity, in administrative capacity, in respect for constitutions and law, or in any other way, by putting the control of its affairs in the hands of that party.

The matters upon which I have differed from the Governor are of far less moment than those upon which I have differed from the Democratic party, and hence I have not felt at liberty to make those differences with him a ground for any separate political action. We should organize, and keep organized, against that force which is the most dangerous to the public welfare. While the Republicans are engaged in a great battle with the enemies of Union, of liberty, of the Constitution, of peace, and of justice, they ought not to pause to bicker with each other.

Very respectfully, yours,

AMOS T. AKERMAN.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

Violence and Outrage Threatened—Intimidating Voters—Assaults on Republican Speakers.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:

On Friday evening, as the speakers at the Townsend Republican meeting were returning to Middletown, to spend the night, a party of drunken and noisy wretches followed them on the road, passing them, shouting the most obscene, abusive, and insulting language, and heaping every sort of opprobrious epithet on the two gentlemen—United States District Attorney Higgins and Dr. Franklin Taylor.

Again, at Middletown, on Wednesday morning, while Edward G. Bradford, Esq., and Dr. Taylor (who had spoken the preceding evening at that place) were about leaving the hotel, they were met by some half-dozen ruffians, some of who n, it is said, bear the name of Cochran, and Dr. Taylor was grossly assaulted, abused, and insulted, the leader of the gang flourishing his fists in a violent manner in Dr. Taylor's face, with the evident desire of inciting a riot, in which he and his company of outlaws would, of course, have seriously if not fatally beaten both Mr. Bradford and Dr. Taylor.

We have, also, conclusive evidence that notwithstanding all pretenses and promises, there have been persistent and outrageous threats of violence made, to intimidate the Republican voters, both in St. Georges and Appoquinimink. At the latter place, at the little election, men crowded and hustled the colored voters away from the window, and at one time a man armed with a club stood before it for some time, and by his apparent menace kept them from voting.

These are facts which we relate both with shame and indignation. Mr. Ponder deluges Sussex county with his whisky, and floods it with money; every artifice, however degrading and low, is resorted to, for the purpose of demoralizing the citizens of that robbed and outraged community; in Kent, the Saulsburys are riding rough-shod over the people, and cracking their whips in their faces; and now in New Castle it appears that justice is to be overawed, and a fair election prevented by ruffianism, such as that of which this Middletown gang has been guilty, and such as others with loud-mouthed insolence yet threaten.

We call upon the United States authorities, upon the Courts, the United States District Attorney, and United States Marshal to see that there is a free, fair vote next Tuesday. The law of Congress guarantees it, and there is ample power to enforce that law. Mr. Biggs, too, may find that in forcing an apparent election by means of violence he has grasped at the empty air.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Political Rioting at Norfolk—Particulars of the Affair

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 3.—Since the recent disturbance at the political meeting in Norfolk on Tuesday evening, we have been endeavoring to gain some reliable information as to the true cause of the riot. It appears that there are three Congressional candidates in the field for that district, one conservative or Democratic and two Republicans. James H. Platt is the present incumbent, and a strong radical. He is one of the candidates for re-election. Rodney Jones, Esq., of Norfolk, also a strong radical, is likewise a candidate; the former, it is claimed, is a carpet-bagger, while the other is not. Both men have their adherents and the party feeling runs high. The meeting on Tuesday evening was in the interest of the Platt wing, and it was generally understood that the time would be divided with Colonel Cameron, the conservative speaker, but this was not allowed. The first speaker to address the meeting was ex-Governor H. H. Wells, who addressed his remarks almost exclusively to the colored portion of his audience. He was followed by the Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, who strongly advocated the claims of Platt for re-election, in a very eloquent speech. Up to this time all had passed off quietly. A colored man named Langston, from Ohio, who, we understand, is a professor in Howard's University at Washington, and a graduate of Oberlin College, was next introduced to the audience. He began his remarks by stating that the colored men were now free, and the white Rebels were now their slaves. This, it is claimed, set the crowd of whites on the outskirts to swearing and passing remarks not at all complimentary to the speaker. His colored friends resented the insult, and from words they came to blows and then to pistols. There were some thirty or forty shots fired. A number of persons were wounded, and it is a wonder that there was not at least a dozen killed. When the fire was opened the adherents of the two rival candidates went in to settle old scores, and the conservatives claim that the most of the fighting was done between the colored people themselves. Be that as it may, it is a deplorable state of affairs, and we trust it will not be repeated soon.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION—CONTRADICTORY DESPATCHES—LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS—THE SITUATION IN ITALY AND SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Perfect tranquillity exists in Paris, according to the latest dispatches. No military movements whatever have been made since Sunday.

The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the government of national defence resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the government. The returns of the city were nearly complete, with the exception of three arrondissements. The result is as follows, in round numbers: Ayes, 442,000; nays, 52,000; majority, 383,000.

The following summary of events in the Spanish Cortes has just been received here from Madrid, under date of Thursday:—On that day Prim made a long speech on the subject of the new candidature for the throne. He lamented the terrible consequences of the Hohenzollern candidacy, but exonerated Spain from all blame in the matter, and said the time had now arrived for the withdrawal of the provisional government, and he presented the name of the Duke of Aosta, and supported him in a few remarks, concluding by urging the majority to vote for him.

General Castellar, leader of the republicans, protested against the candidature, and immediately moved a vote of censure, because the candidate had been chosen without the knowledge of the Cortes, but after consultation with the army. He censured the Italian government for taking advantage of the French troubles, in order to urge the candidature of the Duke of Aosta, and believed that Aosta, remembering the history of Maximillian, would still decline the crown of Spain.

Prim replied that there was no similarity in the cases of Mexico and Spain.

Castellan replied that the only difference was that in Mexico a republic existed *de jure*, and in Spain it exists *de facto*.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of October 31 contains the following: The officers of the government have just learned the bad news of the surrender of Metz. Bazaine and his army were forced to surrender after heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition. France is painfully affected, but her courage is intact. Grateful to her soldiers and citizens, who are resisting the enemy so gallantly, Paris will prove worthy of them, and will be encouraged by their example, and will desire to avenge them.

A special dispatch from Florence says that Victor Emanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome, fearing to incur the anathemas of the Church. A ministerial crisis occurred when this decision was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing a rupture of the Cabinet. It is now announced that the transfer of the capital of Italy to Rome will be made on July, 1871, but this is contradicted by the party of progress as a mere evasion, and an abandonment of the fruits of the revolution.

News has been received here from Paris to Friday last. Adam, Prefect of Police, has resigned, and Bresson has been appointed his successor. The *Journal Des Debats* denounces the weakness of the government in the presence of disorder, and says on the night of October 31 Flourens led the mob into the council chamber, where the government was sitting, mounted a table and proposed a government of his own, including as members Flourens, Pyat, Laurier, Blanqui, Dorian, Delescluse, Louis Blanc, Melliere, Victor Hugo and Rochefort. The name of Rochefort was hooted, and Dorian declined to allow the use of his. Picard saved the government by his energetic action. Escaping from the mob, he summoned the National Guard to the rescue, and order was restored.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6, 4 P. M., via London.—Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off negotiations for an armistice, and to leave the royal headquarters.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—[Special to the New York World.]—A telegram dated at Versailles yesterday, and received this morning, confirms last night's dispatch as to the result of the election at Paris on the question of confidence in the provisional government. The returns from the whole city are as follow: Yeas 471,000, nays 56,000. No disturbance had occurred. This result is considered to make an armistice certain. Thiers had a long conversation with Bismarck on the third and fourth of November, and the following is the result of the interviews:

Thiers, at his first interview, showed Bismarck his authorization from the Paris government to arrange an armistice on the basis proposed by Earl Granville. Bismarck replied that it was all very well as far as it went, but an authorization from the Tours government was also necessary. Thiers said that Gambetta and his colleagues would not disavow an agreement made by the Paris government and supported by Trochu and the army of Paris, and he undertook at once to communicate with Tours and obtain a formal authorization, in addition to the informal powers already received. Bismarck insisted on the necessity of convoking an Assembly, to speak with authority, in the name of the country, and said he was willing to suspend active hostilities for this purpose, but until all had been arranged the seige operations would have full course.

At the second interview Bismarck waived the point of the Tours government's authorization and discussed the conditions of the armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food, on the scale of the present rations, and that both the belligerents should proceed in their material preperations, the Germans to continue to occupy the whole territory now held by them; to cease to make forced requisitions and to be allowed to bring forward all their stores and war material without interruption.

Thiers agreed to these points, and asked, "Will Alsace and Lorraine be permitted to send deputies to the Assembly?" Bismarck replied in the negative; but at length intimated that he might consent. What happened at the third interview is not known. It is reported that Thiers and Bismarck have signed an agreement, which has been sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the government.

In the various engagements which have occurred from the 20th ult. to this date, the French troops have displayed increasing valor and good discipline. The Prussian losses from that date amount to 9819 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent writing from Garibaldi's headquarters at Dole, on October 30th, says:—"On my way hither I saw Mazzini at Leghorn. He was as resolute as ever, but has grown very white and worn. He could not bear to speak of Rome. He said, 'I am rejoiced that the Italians offer their services and lives for republican principles in France. Could they have thought so, they might have saved Italy and helped France more efficiently, and an Italian republic was possible'.

Three months ago Garibaldi could have done it with me if he had dared, or without me if he did not choose to work with me when I was in prison. Should this war last, and should France triumph, Garibaldi will be remembered. The correspondent proceeded to Genoa, Mont Cenis, Dijon and Dole, to Armauges, and found there Colonel Carges, Garibaldi's son-in-law; Balso, his tried companion; and Castellogi, just released from a Papal prison, in a little inner room.

Garibaldi's face was radiant and his welcome cordial. He was taking a meal, composed of bran bread, nuts, apples and wine. He asked anxiously who was coming, and said to fight for one's country is a case of duty, and to leave his country to fight for republican principles purely and simply was a case of conscience.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent with Garibaldi, at Dole, writes on Nov. 1: "Our position becomes daily less tenable. Garibaldi's forces increase but slowly, and the whole battalion is still without arms, owing to the inaction, indifference, or open opposition, among the French authorities, both civil and military.

The general commanding at Besancon affects to ignore Garibaldi's existence. An engineer arrived this morning from Besancon with orders to blow up all the bridges across the Doubs, between Besancon and Dole, thus cutting off Garibaldi's retreat if he should be beaten. An expedition was sent to examine the bridges and found them all ruined, the officers in charge intending to destroy them that night. Garibaldi has thrice offered his resignation, but it was refused.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—[Special to New York Herald.] The deliberations on the German federal constitution, at headquarters at Versailles, have made so much progress that it is possible that the Reichsrath will be summoned to assemble at Versailles, as it is necessary for the King to be present at the discussions on the new Federal constitution, and in his character of commander-in-chief of the German armies he is prevented from going to Germany at present. Despite the semi-official contradictions at Vienna, I must insist upon the fact that Count Von Beust moved the question of a European Congress to ensure the independence of the Pope. If he did not do so elsewhere he did at Florence.

Efforts have been made to induce King William to do something for the Pope. Germany, however, regards this matter as exclusively concerning Italy, and will always respect the independence of that nation. The rumor that Germany intends to annex Luxemburg is unfounded, and was circulated by those who wish to see her take Luxemburg instead of Alsace, Lorraine and Metz, which she will keep. There is reason to believe the armistice will be concluded to-day. Fifty eagles, taken at Metz, have been brought to Berlin. Old Wiangel headed the soldiers bearing them.

DOLE, Nov. 5, midnight.—A serious engagement was fought to-day on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Losne.

The Prussians, though using artillery and mitrailleuse, had at 7 P. M. gained no ground. The enemy were foiled by the franc-tireurs in an attempt to cross the Saone.

Nuits is occupied by the Germans with artillery.

NANTES, Nov. 5.

It was M. Picard, minister of finance, who was held as a prisoner of war at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, on the 31st ult. When the troubles commenced, he sent immediately to the Ministry of Finance and convoked the National Guard, and the latter upon coming up surrounded Gustave Flourens and his men. M. Picard at once ordered strong guards to be stationed at the bank, post office, official printing office and the office of the ministers. Felix Pyat and Blanqui sent emissaries to the finance department, demanding large sums to be paid immediately. M. Picard, with the force he had at hand, was enabled to arrest these parties, and has them imprisoned now. He also keeps the orders for money, signed by Pyat and Blanqui, as proofs against them hereafter.

Hereafter the government will take the strongest measures against rioters. The persons thus far arrested for complicity in the disorders on that day are mainly those who have been most violent against Trochu. On the day after the riot Thiers was insulted in the street by a mob. It is reported that Blanqui and Flourens and most of their active assistants were subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the cellar of the Hotel de Ville, and the people were demanding that they should be shot as traitors. It is further reported that they will be tried by law directly after the election.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 37 | MOON SETS..... 5 46
SUN SETS..... 4 50 | HIGH WATER..... 0 40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Tripoli	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Allemania	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 20
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 22
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 25
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Allemania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Iowa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Dorian	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 23
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Nov. 9
Missouri	New York	Havana	Nov. 10
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 15
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer G. B. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Huron, Roy, Cork or Falmouth, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barkentine Traveller, Simpson, Hull, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Teviot, Dolby, London, Warren & Gregg.
Brig W. B. Kirby, Bernard, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr J. S. Lee, Vangilder, Savannah, do.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr Sallie R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, do.
Schr Tunis Depew, Crittenden, Richmond, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merribew, Havre de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Brilliant, Gregory, 42 days from Iviglut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Man. Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 6 days from New Bedford, with oil.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 5.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

G. C Barnes with logwood, for Philadelphia.

Iowa, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. H. Helmer, H. C. Williams, J. C. Sisson, John Tracy, Mary Kirkpatrick, Emma, And. McWilliams, Mary Elizabeth, Ellen Murray, and Clinton, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 7.—The John A. Ryan, with machinery, for Baltimore; Geo W. Kraft, Lina Newkomet, and Flying Fish, with coal, for New York, left this port.

8 regular barges, light, left this port on Saturday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 5—A. M.—A ship passed in at daylight, and a herm. brig passed in at 9 A. M.—red burgee with white border; letters white, five or six in number, too far off to resolve.

Wind S. W.; blowing fresh. Thermometer, 62.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Liverpool, was loading at Savannah 3d inst.

Br. steamers City of Washington, Jones; Ismailia, Brown; and England, Webster, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York 5th inst.

Br. steamer Rainton, Read, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 4, with coffee, etc., at New York 5th inst.

N. G. steamer Rhein, Meyer, for Bremen, cl'd at New York 5th inst.

Steamers Cuba and Manhattan, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 5th inst.

Steamer San Francisco, from Bermuda, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Etna, Lochead, from New York for Liverpool, at Halifax 3d inst., and proceeded.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York 5th inst.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, for Havana and Baltimore, cleared at New Orleans 1st inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 1st inst.

Steamers Wilmington, Cole, for Key West and Galveston; Regulator, Brooks, for Wilmington, N. C., Crescent City, Norton; George Washington, Gager; and Victor, Gates, for New Orleans, cleared at New York 5th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Richmond 3d inst.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Havana and Philadelphia, was passed 29th ult., 80 miles S. E. from Southwest Pass.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence for Providence, at New York 5th inst.

Bark General Havelock, Zielke, for Philadelphia 5th inst., at Antwerp 20th ult.

N. G. bark Dora, Braun, hence for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe 6th inst.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. Marys, Ga., 29th ult.

Brig A. M. Knight, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 3d inst.

Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, hence, at Ponce 17th ult.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, for New Haven, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 5th inst.

Schr Catharine John, Bradley, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 3d inst.

Schr Tarry Not (new), Knowles, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schrs Lady Emma, Carroll, from New Haven, and Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, from Greenport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 5th inst.

Schrs Maggie Cummins, Smith, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence for Providence; and Gust, Martin, from New Haven for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 5th instant.

Schr Rachael Seaman, Seaman, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 4th instant.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Norwich 3d instant.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst. Most of the vessels before reported in port sailed on the 3d inst.

Schr Thomas C. Worrell, Seward, for Philadelphia via Chickahominy, sailed from Richmond 4th inst.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, hence, at Norfolk 2d instant.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Cobb, at Gardiner 29th ult. from Portsmouth.

Schrs John Beatty, Price, and General Conner, Cousins, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst.

Schrs Mary and Francis, McAndrews, and George S. Reppher, Blizzard, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.

Schrs Bowdoin, Randall, and Four Sisters, Shearer, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 1st inst.

Schrs A. M. Chadwick, Crain, and Nellie Staples, Boyd, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 2d inst.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 3d inst.

Schr Decatur, Oakes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., 3d inst.

Schr Breeze, from Trenton, at New Bedford 4th instant.

Schrs E. B. Everman, Wasson, from Boston, and Eliza Williams, Tinker, from Providence, at New York 4th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Portland 2d inst.

Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Thrasher, hence, at Fall River 2d inst.

Schrs Sarah Mills, Baker, and H. T. Hedges, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 3d instant.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, cleared at Boston 4th inst. for Portsmouth, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ST. SIMON'S LIGHTHOUSE.—We are pleased to learn that this important work (which was for some time necessarily suspended in consequence of sickness among the parties engaged in its construction) is under way again and will be vigorously pushed forward to completion. Mr. C. B. Cluskey, the contractor, is now on the spot with a large force of workmen, and in a short time we will be able to announce the completion of this important auxiliary to navigators.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Appeal.*

The outer buoy on Rockaway bar, L. I., was carried away from its position during the gale of Sunday night last. It should be replaced immediately.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870.

THE ARMISTICE.

The cable despatches render it doubtful whether an armistice between the contending nations will be concluded. The succession of stunning blows which have robbed France of the power of resisting the invaders seem to have also destroyed her ability to adopt rational measures for promoting peace. She is given up to indecision and anarchy, and with starvation staring in the face of two millions of citizens confined within the walls of Paris, a few ambitious rulers reject a peaceable method for extending relief to this imperilled capital at a moment when they are making no martial efforts worthy of the name to raise the siege of the beleaguered capital. An immense number of human lives are apparently on the point of being sacrificed to gratify the mistaken ambition of a few vain leaders (for the underlying reason of the reported rejection of the armistice must be sought in the fear of the present government that it would not be sustained at the proposed elections); and if Madame Roland were living now she would have more cause than ever to exclaim, "O liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" The authentic test of public opinion which is so sedulously and selfishly avoided is the one thing above all others that is needed for the salvation of France, whether the war is to go on or peace is to prevail. If the present government could vigorously enforce its authority, it would be well enough to avoid an election in the presence of a foreign army, but proofs of its inability to control the national resources are multiplying, and the very men who protest loudly against any movement which contemplates the surrender of a foot of French soil put the whole country at the mercy of the invaders by their disorders and disobedience. The treacherous course pursued towards Garibaldi furnishes a fearful commentary upon the fine sentiments that are so freely uttered, and the hour for following up brave words with heroic deeds is indefinitely postponed. No handful of men have a right to assume, as the Provisional Government practically does by rejecting the armistice, that the property and lives of millions of citizens shou'd be sacrificed in a vain effort to maintain the delusive idea that French territory is inviolable. If such a resolution is adopted, under the present circumstances, it should be clearly expressed by an overwhelming majority of the entire nation, and that majority should at the same time establish a government sufficiently powerful to afford a reasonable hope that the resolution could be maintained.

It is scarcely possible that the rejection of the armistice can have any other result than that Paris shall fall as Strasburg and Metz have fallen, with the addition of indescribable horrors arising from the density of population and superior importance of the capital; and it seems incredible that Trochu and Thiers, who have shown so much true statesmanship in their efforts to avert these terrible calamities, should be overruled by vain, foolish, heartless, desperate, or corrupt politicians. We can scarcely believe that Frenchmen will suffer themselves to be destroyed by blind and unscrupulous leaders, and when they come to realize their perilous position we hope that they will find means for forcing even their worst impracticables to consent to an armistice.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON WAR AND WORKINGMEN.

If Wendell Phillips was an ordinary politician, or rather an ordinary talker and writer on political subjects, it might be possible to make out what he means by his present efforts to curry favor with the workingmen. Wendell has hitherto managed to keep himself tolerably free from the suspicion of hankering after office, and has apparently been content with the proud position he has won for himself of Vituperator General. Can it be possible that Mr. Phillips is beginning to think that his life-long services in abusing every public man in the country, good, bad, and indifferent, for the last thirty or forty years, are deserving of more substantial rewards than the approval of his own conscience, and that he is laying his pipes for an election to the Governorship of Massachusetts, or—fearful thought!—the Presidency of the United States? It certainly looks as though he was after something of this kind by the manner in which he has of late been endeavoring to flatter the vanity of workingmen and advocating the worst fallacies of the trades unions and workingmen's conventions. As a specimen of the kind of utterances in which he is now indulging his recent lecture on "State Politics," delivered a few days ago in the Music Hall at Boston, is worthy of note. One of the most remarkable features of this address is an allusion to the present war in Europe, which states that "Two mad kings had made two nations of workingmen mad, and they are now engaged in a combat that would not have occurred had the Emperor permitted the International Congress of Workingmen to meet in Paris." When a man of Wendell Phillips' experience in public affairs takes such a view as this of the conflict now raging between France and Germany, it can only be concluded that he does not know what he is talking about, and is incompetent to form a reasonable opinion on the subject, or that he intentionally says what he does not believe to be true, for the purpose of advancing his individual ends.

One of the kings in question may have been mad, but the appearances are in favor of the supposition that he was simply vain, ambitious, and foolish in entering into a war with an adversary known to be strong and well-prepared for a fight, without finding out first whether there was a fair chance in favor of his winning the victory; and the other, if he has not genius himself, has displayed some discretion in surrounding himself with men that have, and who has given abundant indications that he has a good stock of hard common sense of his own. That the International Congress of Workingmen would by their meeting have prevented the war, no man in the world who is apparently competent to form an opinion on the subject but Wendell Phillips probably believes. This opinion is a fair sample of Mr. Paillips' reasoning upon public questions, and it displays a total want of comprehension of the causes that brought about the present conflict, causes that are plain enough to any reasonably intelligent reader of the newspapers and we respectfully submit it to thoughtful workingmen whether a man who is not able to do better thinking than this is a trustworthy guide for them. There is too much nonsense now uttered by workingmen and their professed friends, and the best thing the advocates of the rights of labor can do if they wish to be happy is to give Wendell Phillips the cold shoulder.

MR. RUDDIMAN AND REFORM.

In September a convention composed of three delegates from each ward met to revise the rules of the Republican party in this county, in order, if possible, to make the nominating conventions in some degree what they are intended to be, the representatives of the wishes of the members of the Republican party. The convention elected William H. Ruddiman, Esq., as its president, and after passing a resolution directing him to appoint a committee of fifteen to report a set of rules, adjourned to meet again upon the call of the chairman. Nearly two months have elapsed, and as yet Mr. Ruddiman has not even named the committee of fifteen. Why this delay? It is well known that Mr. Ruddiman is a political aspirant, and his delay in forming this committee is pretty freely ascribed to the existence of some ring which he desires to propitiate. One of the most needed changes in the rules is that in regard to the appointment of officers to conduct the delegate elections. At present these worthies are named by that aggregation of corrupt imbecility known to the law as the Board of Aldermen. Unless the rules are changed, the stool-pigeons and small political aspirants whom these men select will not only hold the delegate elections of 1871, but by giving fraudulent certificates of election to delegates in the interests of the various aldermen will perpetuate themselves, and the conventions which they will *count* into existence will continue to annually nominate a set of candidates for office that will finally defeat the Republican party in this city, and with it in the State. There must be a radical reform, and we say to Mr. Ruddiman that if he desires to dig his political grave, and to dig it deep, he will put on the committee of fifteen a majority in favor of continuing in the hands of the aldermen the power to appoint election officers to *count* in the ring delegates to conventions. When this committee is appointed we will give our readers a full account of its members and their antecedents. We trust Mr. Ruddiman will put it in our power to be able o speak favorably of his committee.

Now that the President has ordered that the census of Philadelphia shall be retaken, we hope that Marshal Gregory will avail himself of all the municipal assistance that Councils or the Mayor can furnish. There should be no red tape jealousies or red tape neglects displayed in connection with this business. It is important that the exact population of Philadelphia should be ascertained, and the Marshal should avail himself of all the assistance that tends to ensure the completeness of his returns.

An Australian mail steamer which recently arrived at San Francisco brings the intelligence that the General Assembly of Queensland has passed a protective tariff law. The growing antagonism to free trade doctrines which is exhibited in Great Britain thus finds practical expression in one of her colonies, and Queensland takes the true method of securing prosperity in spite of the delusive teachings of Cobden and Bright.

THE FINE ARTS.

The School of Design for Women.

The artistic taste and culture which produce no results beyond affording their possessor a sort of semi-sensual gratification are of but doubtful value, and the works of art, although they may be the highest expressions of the human intellect, which appeal only to an exquisitely cultivated taste, and that are of necessity beyond the range of the common mass of humanity, are in reality of but minor importance. The steam engine and the magnetic telegraph are works of art, and so are the performances of the Greek sculptors that have come down to us. The number of persons who are able to look upon the latter with appreciation is infinitely small in comparison with the multitude who are benefited by the latter; and loth as we might be to give up our Greek statues, they would be destroyed without regret if it were a question between their preservation and that of the steam engine and the telegraph. It is a disadvantage to this nation, however, that it has hitherto been so much absorbed in the purely practical arts that it has allowed itself no time to cultivate a taste for the beautiful either in nature or the works of fine arts; and the necessities of our position are such that, for many years to come, at least, all real artistic culture must be through the medium of forms of beauty applied to the things of common life. Indeed, all real taste for the fine arts has its growth in this manner, and the exquisite culture of the Greeks is shown even more plainly in the ornamentation of the common utensils of their households than it is in the sculptures of the Parthenon. In fact, it may be accepted as an axiom that true art, like true religion, is for everybody and for all times, and that the religion or the culture that do not manifest themselves more in the daily routine of household life than they do in the building of grand churches and imposing galleries of paintings and sculpture, are alike superficial and of doubtful utility to their possessor or to the world around him. It is a totally mistaken idea to suppose that works of art and the ability to enjoy them with the most keenly appreciative spirit are the prerogatives of the rich alone, or that artistic knowledge cant ot be acquired by any but those who have a special natural predisposition for it. The furnishing of a room, when any thought whatever is given to the subject of appearances, is an exercise of artistic taste, and if the result is not satisfactory it is because that taste has not been guided by simple scientific rules that can be learned as easily as reading, writing, and arithmetic can by anybody who has sufficient capacity for the acquirement of these accomplishments. If the question of beauty in home decoration were one of money merely, the majority of people might well consider themselves as absolved from the necessity of considering it, but fortunately money has very little to do with it, while the mental faculties that every responsible human being is possessed of have a great deal. It is an important truth that needs to be strongly impressed upon the American people, that not only is artistic beauty of practical value in itself, but that it is actually cheaper than hideousness. A woman who knows how to furnish a room according to the rules of good taste that with mathematical certainty will produce certain results alike pleasing to the mind and the eye, and at the same time answering all the wants of practical every-day life, can do so with less money than she would in all probability expend in obtaining a conglomeration of discordant objects that would cause a sense of discomfort to all who came under their influence. A man or woman living in a house where the colors of carpets, wall paper, and furniture are all discordant, and where such ornamentation as is introduced is vulgar or commonplace, will derive no real or permanent advantage from the inspection of the fine works in a picture or statue gallery, unless they inspire a desire for an æsthetic reformation at home, and because the influence thus far exerted in this country by the multitude of superior artistic productions that our people have had opportunities for studying has been so small, we have very little expectation from the culture to be obtained in this manner, and believe in beginning at the bottom instead of the top, by making art an element of our common school education.

At present the School of Design for Women in this city and its branches in several portions of the State are the only institutions in the country that profess to teach art according to scientific principles, and the great value of the School of Design consists not only in this, but in the fact that its energies are particularly devoted to the education of industrial designers. The theory of Professor T. W. Braidwood, the principal of the school, is substantially that which we have stated above, and the great idea that is urged upon the attention of his pupils in all the operations of the school is that true art culture is based upon knowledge, and not upon mere uneducated natural instincts, and that if it is to have any real stamina it must commence at home, in the beautifying of the rooms in which civilized and enlightened people are to live, and in the appropriate ornamentation of the various articles of domestic life that they have in daily use. This school was established primarily for the purpose of giving young women a profession by which they could earn their living in a respectable manner, but any results which it has achieved and will achieve in this direction, important as they undoubtedly are, are of less consequence than the influence that such an institution cannot fail to exert in indirectly educating the taste of the public at large. The value of the method pursued at the School of Design has recently been demonstrated in a manner most gratifying to its friends, by the fact that the Cooper Institute, of New York, has abandoned its previous system, or rather no system of instruction and has adopted that of the Philadelphia institution, sending here for books, diagrams, drawings, and models for the purpose of making a fresh start. Such an asknowledgment as this of the merits of our School of Design ought more than ever to secure for it the hearty support of the citizens of Philadelphia, and if its facilities could be so increased that it would be able to educate young men and boys, more beneficial results could be obtained than by any of the schemes that have been proposed for the promotion of art education, or than by the establishment of art museums or academies of the fine arts to be conducted upon the plan of the institution now waiting for something to turn up in its favor before it asserts itself again with its old prestige of being the centre of artistic enlightenment in these regions.

It is scarcely necessary for us to state that the School of Design for Women is of necessity dependent almost entirely upon the good will of the public for the means of subsistence. A large number of its pupils receive their education free, while the tuition fees of those who pay bear no proportion whatever to the expenses of the institution. Its conductors have the desire but not the ability to make it absolutely a free school, and they could do so if the people of this city properly appreciated the importance of the work it is performing, and gave to its necessities with a liberality proportionate to its deserts. By a wise disposition of funds appropriated by the Legislature at various times, the institution is now supplied in an admirable manner with the appliances of education, and its great want at present is means for the employment of a full corps of accomplished professors. Efforts have been made in this direction, and a valuable addition has recently been made to the faculty by the engagement of Mr. A. G. Heaton, a young artist of ability, who will devote his time and talents hereafter mainly to promoting the interests of the school. There is very much, however, that yet remains to be done, and a point has now been reached where a liberal assistance from those who can appreciate the importance of the peculiar kind of artistic culture obtainable at the School of Design will be of the highest value in advancing its future interests and in extending its influence. Thus far the school has been largely indebted to the earnest and liberal exertions in its behalf of Messrs. W. J. Horstmann, James H. Orne, P. Pendleton Morris, James L. Claghorn, and a few others who have interested themseves warmly in its welfare; but now that the institution is no longer an experiment, but a practical as well as an artistic success, it is but proper that these gentlemen should have the best recognition of their services that their fellow-citizens can give, in an effort to place the School of Design upon such a substantial pecuniary footing that its success in the future will be secured beyond a peradventure.

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THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

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Little Boys! Small Boys! Thin Boys! Stout Boys! Lean Boys! Fat Boys! Short Boys! Tall Boys! Active Boys! Studious Boys! First-rate Boys!

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All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.

DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.

THE BEST ECONOMY is to come to the GREAT BROWN HALL early in the season and buy the clothes you want.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $5 TO $6.
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O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
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The Stock of an Importer Declining Business.

Magnificent real Pointe Applique Flounce, $300, cost $610, gold.
Also, elegant real Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars, new.
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Also, made-up Laces, real and imitation.
We would call special attention to our stock of Laces, being new and desirable, and far below regular prices.
Also, Lyons Cloaking Velvets, 28 and 32-inch.
Also, elegant Black Silks.
Also, Kid Gloves. Jouvin Glove.
Also, Evening Kid Gloves, elegant shades.
Also, fine French Cloth Glove for ladies, children, and gents.
Also, 200 pairs Zephyr Slipper Patterns, 75c. to $2 50.
Also, job lot of Zephyr Chair and Sofa Cushions.
Also, handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, White Velvet Cords.

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100 dozen Men's French Castor Gloves, $1 25.

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Black Silks,
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ALL-WOOL POPLINS, Empress and Corded, all colors, 62c. to $2 50.
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28-inch best Lyons Cloaking Velvets,
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AT LOW PRICES.

25-INCH FINE SILK PLUSHES, Plain and Curled, All Colors.
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS, long and square, filled and open centres.
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PLAID AND STRIPED BLANKET SHAWLS.
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MISSES' SQUARE AND DOUBLE SHAWLS.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

1, 2 and 3 Buttons, New and Choice Shades, at our opening prices.
Having imported a large stock of Kid Gloves this season, we have not been obliged to advance our prices, although the prices of Kid Gloves in first hands have advanced from 25 to 40 per cent., with every prospect of a STILL FURTHER ADVANCE.
$1 KID GLOVES, all colors, equal to any $1 25 Kid Gloves in the market. 11

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Madame Marie Seebach will commence a series of six performances of German tragedy. She will appear this evening as "Mary Stuart;" to-morrow as "Jane Eyre;" on Wednesday as "Adrienne Lecouvreur;" on Thursday as "Louisa Miller," in Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe*, and on Friday as "Marguerite," in Goethe's *Faust*. Madame Seebach has a distinguished reputation in Germany, and her performances in this city will undoubtedly be worthy of the attention of all admirers of the best dramatic art.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Drew, who has been absent from Philadelphia for more than four years, will personate "O'Brien" in the *Irish Emigrant*, and "Monsieur Jacques" in the comic drama of that name. Mr. Drew is an actor of superior abilities, and as he has always been a great favorite in this city, a full house may be expected this evening at the Chesnut.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. D. Stockton's comedy of *Fox and Goose*, with J. S. Clarke as the representative of "Young Gosling," will enter upon its second week this evening. This lively farcical piece has made a decided hit, and it must be a gratification to the author to find the favorable verdict of the London and New York publics so cordially sustained by the playgoers of Philadelphia.

The performance this evening will conclude with Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life*, in which Mr. Clarke will appear as "Henry Dove."

AT THE ARCH a series of standard comedies are announced for this week. This evening Buckstone's comedy of *Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege* will be performed, to-morrow *The School for Scandal*, on Wednesday and Thursday *Rosedale*, and on Friday *As You Like It*.

On Monday next the dramatization of *Edwin Drood* by Messrs. Hill and Craig will be produced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the regular minstrel season will commence this evening, Messrs. Duprez & Benedict and their troupe having returned from their trip across the continent with their scalps in good condition, in spite of the reports to the contrary that were current some months ago. A first-rate opening night bill is announced.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of novelties will be presented this evening, and the programme will, as usual, be both varied and interesting.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new burlesque entitled *Two Roses* and a travesty of *Fox and Goose* are among the attractions announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. W. Martin, the celebrated pantomimist, will make his first appearance this evening.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION, consisting of Madame Richings-Bernard, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, Miss Fannie Goodwin, Messrs. Castle, Bowler, Campbell, Drayton, Laurence, Seguin, Howell, Chatterson, and others, will commence a season of twelve nights and two matinees at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. The *repertoire* for the first week is announced as follows:—On Monday, *Il Trovatore;* on Tuesday, *Bohemian Girl;* on Wednesday, *The Huguenots;* on Thursday, *Dinorah;* on Friday, *Martha;* on Saturday afternoon, *Fra Diavolo;* and on Saturday evening, *Oberon*. The price for reserved seats for the entire season is fixed at $16, and the sale of season tickets will commence to-morrow at the Academy of Music, and will continue for two days. The sale of single tickets will commence on Thursday at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Academy.

CITY ITEMS.

A NEW AND HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from Irish Moss, by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious, and easily-digested of all the farinas now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena, and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhœa, etc.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.*

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SKILMAN & SIMPSON, the well-known dealers in fresh and salt oysters at No. 307 South Delaware avenue, are doing a thriving business. They have constantly on hand a fresh stock of bivalves, and all orders left with them at their place of business will be promptly and faithfully executed.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Reckhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

AN ENEMY IN YOUR MOUTH.—Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Beware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath, by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

MARRIED.

ROWEN—MOOD.—October 30th, by Rev. W. C. Best, at Summerfield M. E. Parsonage, No. 718 East Dauphin street, Mr. HARRY ROWEN to Miss ANNIE MOOD, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

SHERRERD.—On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY SHERRERD, relict of the late John Sherrerd, aged 82 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry D. Sherrerd, No. 1936 Spruce street, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Woodlands.

JACKSON.—On November 5th, Mrs. MARGARET JACKSON, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew Miller, No. 1514 South Sixth street, below Dickerson.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, November 9th.

LEE.—On the evening of Friday, the 4th inst., at the residence of her brother, Dr. Benjamin Lee, No. 1503 Spruce street, JULIA TRUMBULL, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Alfred and Julia W. Lee, of Wilmington, Delaware, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral service in St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PORTER.—On the 6th instant, JOHN M. PORTER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his niece, Mary A. Bewley, No. 774 South Fourth street, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock sharp. Funeral to proceed to Norristown on the 11:05 o'clock A. M. train.

SIMONS.—On Sunday, November 6th, instant, ELIZABETH M. SIMONS.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 3106 Hamilton street, Mantua.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A COURSE OF LECTURES ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and HYGIENE will be delivered by Professor E. W. VOGDES to the pupils attending the Night Schools established by the Board of Public Education, in the following order:—

Monday, November 7—Keystone School, Nineteenth street, above Chesnut

Tuesday, November 8—G. W. Nebinger School, Carpenter street, above Sixth.

Thursday, November 10—Harrison School, Master street, above Second.

Monday, November 14—Green Lane School, Manayunk.

Tuesday, November 15—Reynolds School, Twentieth and Jefferson streets.

Thursday, November 17—Jackson School, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Federal streets.

The lectures will be delivered at the same school every second week, and will commence punctually at 8 P. M.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY W. HALLIWELL,
11 7 2t Secretary Board of Public Education.

☞ MARCY'S SCIOPTICON IS A GREATLY improved form of MAGIC LANTERN. For Home, Sunday-school, and Lecture-room it is unrivalled. Call and see, No. 1340 CHESNUT Street, opposite U. S Mint. Exhibitions given to schools and evening parties. L. J. MARCY. 11 5 6t*

☞ PERPETUAL MOTION HAS NOT BEEN discovered, but you can now take LETTER PRESS COPIES from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts. 1t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.

J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

11 1 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11 1 6t H. P. SCHEKY, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
11 2 wfm3t Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand,

B. B. COMEGYS,
11 4 6t Cashier.

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READY-MADE

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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

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ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
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And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,

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W. H. LAWRENCE, } Committee.
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Plain Tape Borders, from 10 cents up to the finest; Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, from 12½ cents up; very fine Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1·00 each; Ladies' Fine Embroidered Initial Letter Handkerchiefs, $1·00 each.

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Excellent Linen Handkerchiefs, full gents' size, 20 cents, and all the finer qualities up to the finest made; Gents' German Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed and in cartons, from 25 cents up; Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all qualities. Engraved Initial Letters marked in several styles.

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FACT TO SELL
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MORNING. TO KEEP NOT ONLY
FANCY, BUT STAPLE GOODS.

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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

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SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

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Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

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And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW LIFE AND FUTURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At this moment—the turning point of an age eventful beyond all comparison in bygone History—the gaze of civilized mankind is fixed on Rome with peculiar interest. The call for an Œcumenical Council of the Church reputed Apostolic and universal was of itself a great awakening to the world. To the faithful and earnest adherents of Catholicity it was a summons that seemed inspired in the midst of accumulating disorders; the breaking down of all restraints; the abrogation of old tenets; the setting up of self and the higher law, so called, in the place of the one Supreme Father, whose precepts had become the basis and the rallying point of order in barbaric times and the bulwark against destructive license and vice in the days of a corrupt and unbelieving civilization. To the opponents of Romanism, *per se*, on the other hand, this call was deemed a flagrant challenge thrown down to "the spirit of our time" and a defiance of the work achieved by religious and political progress. These two opinions divided Christendom while the Council was sitting, and they divide it still. But in the meanwhile, through all the jarring and cavilling of authorities, the Church itself is evidently undergoing a wonderful and salutary transformation, or, rather, is sloughing off the excrescences which the ambition of prelates and princes and the exigencies of peculiar times and regions had fastened on it. This process is grand to contemplate in the light of a history so picturesque and so majestic as that of the Roman Church.

In order to appreciate the change let us cast our thought backward for an instant to the period when Christianity began to take shape and emerge from the alluring but deceptive mirage of pagan mythology and the imposing but unsatisfactory rites of ancient Judaism. "Voice of the East, voice of the West, voice of the four winds, woe to the Temple! woe to Jerusalem!" was the terrible warning glory of him who was known as "Jesus, son of Ananius," who, as Josephus tells us, suddenly uplifted his voice amid the city in the hour of profoundest peace, and ceased not by night or by day until the whole Jewish people had heard of his coming, and his prophecy. But as Jesus, the Christian Messiah, had been rejected, so was this Jesus, the prophet of ruin, despised by a headstrong people. Yet the sack of the ancient city by the Roman Titus came, and the ideas of the Christian faith caught up amid the fire and carnage of the Jewish capital clung to the skirts of the conquerers and were transferred with them to Rome. But in the meanwhile, as we learn from sacred tradition, St. Thomas bore the Gospel of Jesus to the farthest Ind; St. John preached it and exemplified it in Asia Minor; St. Andrew made it a revelation of a higher life to the rude Scythian hordes; St. Philip spread it abroad over the Asiatic Continent; St. Bartholomew established it in Armenia; St. Matthew disclosed it to benighted Persia; St. Simon made it the new and saving light of Mesopotamia, and St. Luke with it refuted the legends and the imaginative heogony of Arabia. Thus was a grand, a glorious message made known by inspired and devoted men to a suffering world. The heart of humanity leaped up to hail a dawn so benignant, and, in spite of all trials and persecutions, the faith flourished and grew on all sides. The terrible persecutions which, beginning with Nero at Rome, were continued under Domitian and his ferocious successors, but seemed to give strength, vitality, and fixed stability to nascent belief so full of native strength, as the storm wind but imparts vigor to the oak whose roots are deep in the soil, even while it sweeps away the feebler children of the forest and scatters them dying in its path. And why was this? Because, to continue our simile, the roots of the Christian creed descended deeply into the hearts of men. The simple virtues of its early followers, the purity and lofty life of its apostles and its advocates; their divine eloquence; their inspired erudition; their indefatigable toil; their fearlessness in the presence of chains and death, and the sublime promises they uttered from the gibbet and the stake to the humblest and weakest who believed, were a power which overawed the purple tyrants of the world and announced Christ and Him crucified as indeed the "very present help" and Saviour of the stricken people. Vivified by the warmth of a zeal that had been kindled by the lamps of the sepulchre, and vivified by the blood shed in so many massacres, at last, in A. D. 363, the new Church, so sorely beset by Julian the Apostate, found a Roman emperor to thoroughly protect it. Jovian, who had braved the wrath of Julian, heard his own troops exclaim, "Fear not, Emperor; you command a Christian army. The most aged among us were instructed by the great Constantine, and the rest by his son." The cross which had appeared but as a vision of victorious omen in the sky became a fixed emblem in the most powerful and civilized of cities, and hurried on from conquest to conquest until it rose resplendent upon church spires in half the world. At last the Œcumenical Council, held at Constantinople A. D. 381, in the reign of Theodosius, and accepted by the West, proclaimed and fixed the main dogmas of the Church, and it became a positive power on earth. But even with this access of spiritual dominion began the usual corruptions and troubles that beset things human even while they strivingly aspire to God. The Arian, Macedonian, Pelagian, Nestorian, and Eutychian heresies and the schism of the Donatists rapidly succeeded each other. There were divided counsels: Popes and anti-Popes; prelates who lost themselves in the ambition of the prince, and princes who claimed to be prelates without the unction and the call. Formulas and ceremonies began to overcrust and eclipse the simple, pure, sweet teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and gorgeous fanes and royal pomp superseded the plain remembrance of the Last Supper and the homely words of the morning and evening walks by the sacred shore of Galilee. Conversions were abundant indeed, and, to use the same phrases which St. Paul himself, quoting from the Psalmist, applied to the apostles, "Their voice was heard over all the earth, and their word was carried to the extremeties of the world." Every continent and island hailed the cross. From Iceland to the Corea the matin and the vesper bell of Catholic worship directed the thoughts of toiling men to God; but, alas! the waters of

Silca's brook that flowed
Fast by the oracles of God

had been perturbed by hasty and misguided hands. Although the doctrine which was Christ himself remained sound, unmoved, and strong, the moss and the lichens of centuries gathered on the rock of St. Peter's. The ancient Church was too often made to seem the ally of oppressive kings and a stumbling block in the way of scientific and political progress.

But, at last, after the long tribulations of the Dark and Middle Ages, a fresh light begins to dawn upon the Catholic mission and upon humanity. As pious and imaginative dwellers by the Rhine believe that Charlemagne is yet to arise from his tomb, and by the sign of the crucifix upon the hilt of the sword of old renown restore a united Christian empire over all the west, so do many who are earnest and sincere believe that they behold in the events just occurring in Europe the resuscitation of the grand Church Universal in more than its pristine beauty. And the aspect of the hour fully warrants this impression. The unity, the perseverance, the combined intelligence of every part in the grand total which is called the Catholic body, and which now controls one hundred and fifty millions of our race, are telling rapidly upon the endless divisions of religious opinion that constitute the unwieldy bulk of Protestantism even in its safest strongholds. The Roman Catholic system, which is a sort of imperial republic—to employ a seeming but not a real paradox—has thrown aside the hampering weight of middle-age incumbrances, and now advances into the full blaze of all the intellectual illumination of our time, adopting what is useful and rejecting what is dangerous in modern ideas, retaining the sanctity of home, of parental authority, of the marriage tie and of the duty of the subject, and denouncing and rejecting all "higher law" that is not of Christ. In the presence of such a rival, armed at all points, and claiming to be hallowed by long tradition and precept alike directly flowing from Zion and from Calvary, the Protestant body has no certain triumph but in restored purity of doctrine, a revived force in upholding the sacraments of God, and a redoubled and unsparing zeal in good works. If it will not discharge its task faithfully and completely, behold One approaching whose feet are "beautiful upon the mountains," as the bearer of good tidings to all the earth. The harvest is ripe in the fields and the reapers are abroad. America, the land of youth, of hope, of faith, of prophecy, of atonement and rehabilitation, stirs in all her borders with the impending second birth of what shall become the true Church of Immanuel. As liberty, betrayed and lost in Europe, revived again upon these favored shores, to travail, for a time, indeed, but to conquer at last, and to conquer for all nations, some of whose children are gathered here as pledges and hostages for them, so may the purified Church of Christ, whose spires begin to uphold the sign of safety upon every hilltop in our land, rise higher to the light with us, and, chastened by the past, endow its future with a full fruition of God's grace to man, and "broaden and brighten unto perfect day!"

FOR SALE.

From the Beaver Radical.

The Democratic vote in the next Legislature is up at auction. The best bidder can take it in a lump with all its paraphernalia left over from the last three disastrous campaigns. Democratic legislators are just now being sent for to Harrisburg and being coffled together for delivery when the grand sale is effected. Hon. Samuel Josephs will play auctioneer, and his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Wallace, will deliver the live goods to the customers after the most approved fashion of the slave marts! "Going, going, gone," are all of you—Messrs. Buckalew, and Purman, and Broadhead, and Dill, and fifty others who, like you, believe that they are honest men and free agents in the Legislature, and your infamy is blazoned to the people of the State two months in advance of its consummation, by Mr. Wallace's organ.

In plain English, the proposition is to deliver the organization of the Legislature and the keys of the State Treasury into the hands of a sufficient number of bolting Republicans, who, in turn, are to pass a Democratic apportionment bill. When such accursed contracts were made last winter, it was in the privacy of Wallace's chamber, and in the darkness of midnight. That in the present emergency the plot should be paraded publicly in the broad noon indicates that Messrs. Josephs and Wallace are very bold in the belief of success already assured, or are become very desperate.

There are several difficulties in the way of this bargain and sale, which must be gotten rid of before the hammer of Josephs can fall. There may be a lack of bidders. In our judgment there is but one Republican candidate for Treasurer in Pennsylvania base enough to sign the compact, and the late election has left him effectually *hors de combat*, and screaming with the anguish of his wounds. And if another bidder could be found, it is safe to say that he will have trouble in finding his share of the merchandise in the Republican ranks. Should Mr. Mackey be a candidate and fail in securing a caucus nomination, his friends will vote solidly for his successful competitor, whomsoever he may be. Of the gentlemen who last year were deceived into bolting the Republican nomination, scarcely more than one or two will repeat the experiment, especially when warned in advance that their course is to surrender Pennsylvania to the Democracy for ten years to come.

And the Democratic party will approach the coalition this year with suspicion. Last year the contract of the leaders of the bolt was to surrender the seats of Scull and Watt and defeat the Metropolitan Police bill. They got the Treasury, and what was the result? Finley received his seat from causes which they could not control. The Metropolitan Police bill passed and the scattered forces of the Democracy were compelled to rally on Geary to secure its defeat. Watt holds his seat to-day and makes the Senate Republican. And when these strange results came to be investigated, it was found that the high contracting parties on the side of the bolt had made an unauthorized use of the names of their bankers in the Legislature, and, furthermore, that they had made no special effort to deliver the goods which they had actually in possession. And, worst of all, it was discovered that some of the most active of the Democratic managers in the Legislature, who were clamorous in their appeals to party spirit, and touching in their devotion to Diamond, had their pockets stuffed with good hard cash in sums of from $3000 to $1000 each, as the price of their action, and that their party spirit and affection for Diamond sensibly waned after the Treasurer was elected. And it was also whispered about the Capitol at the close of the session that of those who were not bought many were sold, and the cash paid for their votes. It is just possible that many Democrats will fail to perceive the distinction between [illegible] bought with an apportionment and being bought with money, and that others will look upon the proposed political contract as a blind, under cover of which the corruptions of last winter will be repeated by their mercenary leaders, while their party, as then, will take nothing by the motion.

We hazard little in saying that the nominees of the Republican caucus for all of its offices will be elected, whomsoever they may be. So far as the office of Treasurer is concerned, it is of trifling weight compared with the necessity of maintaining the unity and integrity of our organization. If any Republican can be found base enough to bid at the Democratic auction, and Republican legislators can be found corrupt enough to follow in his lead, the villainy should be defeated at all hazards. The election of an honest and reputable Democrat would be infinitely less hurtful to the Republican party than a repetition of the successful treason of one of its own members. In this dilemma it should let go the purse and put forward the swordbearer.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The reported armistice enables us to assume that a few weeks will, in all probability, terminate the terrible war between France and Germany, place Prussia at the head of the German Confederation, and establish her as the leading power of Europe. So rapidly has history been creating itself that our readers can hardly yet realize to themselves the astounding political changes which have been taking place during the past summer and in the last few years. Four years ago the long-continued struggle for supremacy between Austria and Prussia came to an issue in the war of 1866. On the 21st and 22d of June of that year, the two Prussian armies of Silesia and Saxony crossed the frontiers of Bohemia, much as this summer they passed the boundaries of France, under the same Princes, and guided by the same subtle brain. In precisely one month they camped before Vienna and Presburg, with the ancient empire of Austria at their feet, while another army had forced the Hanoverian troops to capitulate, had beaten successively the army of the Confederation and the Bavarian corps, and advanced to the heart of Bavaria. In less than a month Prussia had put five hundred thousand men on a war-footing, and had swept over Germany from the Rhine to Hungary.

Yet in that year Prussia was only the fifth of the great powers, with less than half the population of either France or Austria, and only a quarter of that of Russia. Her revenues were not a quarter those of France, and even the new kingdom of Italy contained more inhabitants, and boasted double the income. She came out of the six weeks' campaign with thirty millions of inhabitants, and substantially holding all Germany from the Baltic to the Main. In the present summer, in one month from the time her two Princes had their armies over the French frontier, she had broken the military empire of Napoleon, and held the Emperor prisoner; and in less than two months had taken the two strongest fortresses of France, captured some three hundred thousand prisoners and an immense amount of war material, and invested the capital of her enemy's country. Probably less than another month's time will see her retiring victorious from shattered and broken France. Such campaigns as these were before unknown to modern history, for even Napoleon's wonderful campaign of Jena, ending in the prostration of the Prussian kingdom, was child's play compared with the prodigious forces managed and exerted in this war. A nation which has developed such enormous and well-directed energy as this is, of course, only the beginning in a grand and long-continued career of progress.

The question will continually occur to foreign observers, "What is to be the issue of all this? What sort of power is this nation, so suddenly arrived at the height of greatness, to become in relation to modern Europe?" Henceforth, in all probability, Prussia is to be absorbed in a grand confederated Germany. But what stamp will the leading member have on the new union, in which it sinks its own personality? Prussia itself is composed, as every well-constituted State should be, of the most opposite elements. In her educational system she is democratic and in the front rank of modern advance. Every citizen not only has the privilege of acquiring knowledge, but must accept it, whether he will or no. Ignorance in Prussia is held as the one irreconcilable enemy to the State. Military service, too, is democratic in form—that is, it is the duty of every citizen, from which neither high birth nor wealth can excuse him, the only exemption (in time of service) being gained by education. Then the new popular representation in the Parliament of the Confederation is exceedingly complete and widely extended, so that even the laboring classes, in the last Diet, were represented by their own delegates. To a certain extent the civil service is also democratic, inasmuch as it is open to competitive examinations, though here the various features of Prussian social life have some influence. West of Prussia, also, the Rhine Provinces and the new acquisitions, Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, are democratic in their social organization, the soil being divided into many small ownerships, and the people being liberal in their political views.

On the other hand, the old military and fendal element, on which the Counts of Brandenburg built up a kingdom, is strongly represented in Eastern Prussia. Here the soil is divided into large estates, and held by the country gentry, who possess an unbounded influence over their tenantry. Here is the most extravagant loyalty and bigoted "Prussianism." The bureaucracy or office-holders are largely made up of representatives of Prussian "Junkers," or the younger sons of noble families. The army, too, from its local organization, is frequently officered by the resident country gentry. And as a climax to the monarchical and conservative elements of the State, the royal family have proved themselves, by economy of government, military genius, and their readiness for personal sacrifices true "kings of men," and worthy to command a brave people who respect and love them. It would need a generation of royal idlers and do-nothings to wipe out from Prussian memories the recollection of what the Hohenzollerns have risked and accomplished for Prussia and Germany during the last four years. To add to all these complex elements in the Prussian State is the learned class, which has so great an influence over the young mind of the nation, an influence at once liberal and conservative. To predict the effect of all these various forces upon the constitution of the future united Germany would be a rash undertaking. The influence of Baden and South Germany will undoubtedly be liberal, and united with the liberal elements of Western Prussia and the university towns, we may hope, not for a necessarily democratic progress, but for what is far better, a steady rational advance of all Germany in the paths of constitutional liberty.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The resistance of the Democratic press to the President's precautions against riot on election day began with bluster and threat, and sank, through the various stages of denunciation, anger, indignant remonstrance, and expostulation, to a sort of argumentative opposition which differs but slightly from entreaty. To all these manifestations of Democratic temper, General Grant has remained calmly indifferent; he knows his duty; he will do it fearlessly; and thanks to his firmness we shall have an honest election, and there will be no disorder. The wild nonsense of demagogues about Federal soldiers "coercing" voters, and bayonets intimidating the Democratic host, deceives nobody. Not a man in New York supposes that a soldier will interfere with his voting exactly as he pleases. Not a man believes that if the whole United States army were brought into the city the legal vote would be affected in any way whatever. In the fact that a sufficient force to preserve order is held within call, to be used in case of need, nobody has reason for chagrin who does not purpose committing some crime.

We hold that President Grant would have failed in his duty if he had not taken ample precautions to put down any disturbance which bad men might create on the day of election. The frauds at the polls in New York had for years been so notorious that Congress was at last driven to pass a stringent law for their prevention, and the President was charged with the enforcement of it. When the ring which had hitherto supported itself by frand saw how this law would interfere with their crimes, they expressed in the most violent language a determination to resist it. The *World*, the *Express*, and other organs of the Tammany party now deny that there was ever the slightest probability of any resistance except "through the legitimate and satisfactory channel of the ballot-box." But a week or two ago their tone was very different. They have professed peace only since it became evident that the President was unmoved by threats, and that respectable citizens of all parties were horrified at their menaces to riot. On the 8th of October the *World* announced that the appointment of deputy marshals was equivalent to the inauguration of a reign of terror, and urged freemen to consider what, in the face of such an emergency, they were "willing to do and dare." The new election law, it furthermore said, was "calculated to create a riot," and provoke the people "to go to the polls with arms in their hands." At a Democratic meeting in this city on the 14th of October, a speaker named Wolff used these words:—"Now, fellow-citizens, arguments have failed in this country, and if you desire your liberties, if you desire free ballot-boxes, if you desire to perpetuate those institutions for the benefit of your children, *I say stand by your arms!*" On the 26th of October the Hon. James Brooks said in a public speech:—"If the Federal Government attempts to enforce the elections, as they have in South Carolina, one hundred thousand Democrats in this city will rise in opposition and pitch all the troops they have ordered here into the river."

In these and similar utterances of Democratic editors and orators there is evidence of a deliberate purpose to instigate disorder, and it was only when that purpose was defeated by the firm attitude of the Government that they changed their tone. They have since made frantic efforts in other ways to counteract the law. They have threatened marshals and supervisors with the direst penalties; they have warned Federal officials to beware of the wrath of Barnard and Cardozo; they have offered bribes by the hundred thousand dollars to secure a lax enforcement of the law; they have solemnly announced their "inflexible determination to have the law declared unconstitutional," and to punish with all possible severity every one concerned in its execution. But threats of violence at the polls, bribery, and persecution by a corrupt judiciary have alike proved harmless. For once Tammany must submit to an honest election.

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COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; Nut, $7 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6 75; Stove, $7 00; Nut, $6 75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25. EASTWICK & BROTHER,
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NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NOTE ON BELGIUM.

M. Conti has addressed the following letter to the *Journal de Bruxelles:*—

My name having been mixed up in the publication of two documents found at the Tuileries, I beg you to receive the following explanations on the subject:—The note relating to Belgium, which is said to have been dictated to me by the Emperor, cannot be in my handwriting. Never has his Majesty dictated a similar note. The paper without date or signature which has been so much spoken of is most probably one of the many documents which reached the Cabinet every day, and from all sides, on questions of internal, external, financial and commercial policy, etc. With a little good faith it would have been easy to convince any one of this.

I have but one word to say on the letter of M. Jecker. This gentleman brought it himself to me, and, having read it in his presence, seeing that it contained a demand for money, with threats, in case of refusal, to divulge defamatory documents, I threatened to deliver him up to justice as guilty of the crime of calumniation, and I requested him to leave my office. Since then I have not seen him again.

As I have begun to address rectifications to you, allow me to add that I am authorized to declare apocryphal the manifesto signed "Napoleon," which has been copied from the English journals by the Belgian press.

Bruxelles, Oct. 6, 1870. CONTI.

Among the letters and projects dictated by Napoleon to his Chef du Cabinet the following letter figures. It throws a light on the designs and the proceedings of the imperial policy (without date):—

If France is to boldly adopt the doctrines of nationalities it is necessary to maintain henceforth that there is no Belgian nationality with the French nationality, and to establish this essential point with the French nation. On the other hand, the Cabinet of Berlin, being disposed to enter into such arrangements as it may suit France to entertain with it, there will be occasion to negotiate a secret treaty which will bind both parties. Without relying on this treaty being a perfectly sure guarantee, it would have the double advantage of compromising Prussia, as] being for her a proof of the sincerity of the policy and intention of the Emperor. It is recommended not to hide from ourselves, so long as one knows the character of the King of Prussia and of his Prime Minister, the fact that the late diplomatic incidents, as well as the actual tendencies of public opinion in France, must have opened their eyes to the circumstance that we have not ceased to claim the frontier of the Rhine. To make sure of meeting with the confidence which is necessary for the maintenance of intimate *entente*, we must employ ourselves in dissipating those apprehensions which have always been fostered by the expectation of this eventuality, and the apprehensions which have also been awakened by our late communications. These results cannot be attained by words; there must be an act (and one which would consist in determining the ultimate fate of Belgium) in concert with Prussia; by proving at Berlin that the Emperor is really looking elsewhere than on the Rhine for that extension necessary to France. After the events which have recently transpired in Germany that will gain for us at least a relative certainty that the Prussian Government will not place any obstacle in the way of our aggrandizement in the north.

EUGENIE.

The following letter from the Empress Eugenie to her husband is of interest at the present moment. As will be seen, it was written during her Majesty's travels in the East, when she went to open the Suez Canal. It reads:—

ON BOARD THE IMPERATRICE, IN THE NILE, Oct. 27, 1867.—My Dearest Louis:—I wrote to you *en route* (word illegible) on the Nile. To tell you that we are enjoying fresh breezes (*que nous avons frais*) would not be absolutely the truth; but the heat is tolerable, for there is some air, but in the sun it is quite a different thing. Besides, I tell you the state of the atmosphere by telegraph. Through the same means I have news of you and of Louis every day; it is marvellous and pleasant to me that I am always fastened to the dear shore by this wire, which joins me to all that I love. I am delighted by our charming journey, and I would like to give you a description of it; but so many other narrators, more clever and learned than I, have undertaken the task that the best thing, to my mind, is for me to shroud myself up in mute admiration. I was very uneasy all day yesterday, thinking that you were in Paris without me; but all has gone on well, as I see by the despatch. When we see other nations one judges and appreciates much more the injustice of our own. I think, in spite of everything, that we should not be discouraged, and that you must advance, on the path you have inaugurated (*et marcher dans la voie que tu as inaugure* [*sic*]); good faith on concessions that have been made is, I may tell you, people think and say (*on le pense et dit* [*sic*]), a good thing. I hope, then, that your address will be in this direction; the more you will need force in the future, the more it will be necessary to prove to the country that you have (*qu'on a* [*sic*]) ideas and not expedients. I am, since my departure, very far away from and very ignorant of affairs to speak thus, but I am firmly convinced that sequence in ideas is true strength. I do not like a *coup* (*sic*), and I am persuaded that one can't effect a *coup d'etat* twice in the reign. I speak at random, for I am persuading a man already convinced of what he knows more about than I. But one must say something, if it were only (*ne fut-ce* [*sic*]) to prove what you well know—that my heart is near you both, and that if in tranquil days my vagabond mind likes to wander through space (*dans les espaces*), in those of anxiety and disquiet my place is by the side of you both.

Isolated from men and business, you breathe a calm atmosphere, which does you good; and deluded by imagination I believe that all things go well because of all things I am ignorant. Amuse yourself; relaxation I believe to be indispensable; one must refresh the moral as one does the physical constitution, and an idea constantly dwelt upon ends (*et une idee constante finit*) (*sic*) by wearing even the best organized brain.

I have experienced this; and if all that has during my life made the beautiful colors of my illusions fade I now no longer wish to remember. My life is finished; but I live again in my son, and my true joys, I believe, are those which, passing through his heart, reach mine. Meanwhile I enjoy (*je jouis*) (*sic*) my journey, the sun sets [des couches (*sic*) du soleil]; the savage nature reduced to cultivation on the banks of a breadth of fifty metres (*sic*), and behind that the desert with its decors—all resplendent in the rays of a burning sun.

Au revoir, and believe in the love of her who is entirely devoted to you. EUGENIE.

EX-SECRETARY COX.

Causes which Led to His Resignation—Ladies Continuing the Warfare.

The New York *Herald* has the following Washington despatch:—

The newspapers in all parts of the country are so full of statements regarding the causes that led to the withdrawal of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet, and these statements are so conflicting and contradictory, that the general public must be sorely bothered to arrive at any opinion on the subject. There seems to be no doubt of the fact I telegraphed you long since—namely, that the assessment of clerks in the Interior Department for political purposes and obstacles to civil service reform were not the only reasons why Mr. Cox took his sudden leave. The course of the ex-Secretary on the McGarrahan land claim has had more to do with the step than most people imagine. Mr. Cox's skirts are not so clear as his friends would like to make the public believe, and before this war of opposition to the administration is over he will doubtless find out that he has made a grand mistake in provoking attacks from those who otherwise would have suffered him to go in peace and rest in oblivion. All the facts may not come out for a few days, but come they will, sooner or later. Little disagreements and unpleasantnesses in the female department have served to heighten the new-formed dislike between the Grantites and Coxites. It is alleged that some of the bitter newspaper articles recently published criticizing President Grant's action on the question of assessing clerks were written by Mr. Patent Commissioner Fisher, who is a brother-in-law of ex Secretary Cox. Madame Secretary Cox, after perusing one of these Fisher articles, cut it out and inclosed it to Mrs. Grant, anonymously. Unfortunately for Mrs. Cox, however, she accidentally put the obnoxious article in an envelope, bearing the family monogram of Cox, and of course Mrs. Grant immediately knew whence it came. Further, she recognized the caligraphy of Madame Cox, from whom she had received letters; therefore, when Mrs. Grant glanced over the article she naturally felt indignant, and put it into a Grant envelope with the simple but cutting words, "Returned to Mrs. Cox, with the compliments of Mrs. Grant." Since then the two ladies, I am informed, have not spoken.

Dickens and John S. Clarke.

Mr. George W. Curtis, in his lecture upon Dickens, delivered at the Academy last night, said of Dickens:—

"The intense moral purpose was the great characteristic of Dickens as a novelist. He did not preach sermons, but none the less was his *moral purpose depicted in every volume.* Even 'Pickwick' has for one of its principal objects the improving of debtors' prisons; 'Nicholas Nickleby' deals with cruel schoolmasters and hard schools; 'Oliver Twist' with poorhouses; 'David Copperfield' with model prisons; 'Little Dorrit' with the 'circumlocution office,' and 'Bleak House' with the 'long winter of Chancery.' Before Dickens 'poverty and suffering had not been heard.' Charles Dickens made wretchedness eloquent; he compelled the refined to look and listen; and so we think of him 'as a man and reformer rather than as an artist and author.' 'He subsoiled the public mind,' and made it soft and fruitful for seed to be sown by the hand of others as well as himself. He was as genuine an Englishman as Defoe, but he compelled his countrymen to listen to him not through his caustic gravity and bitterness, but by his *winning grace and the magic of his marvellous humor.*"

The same eminent gentleman, speaking of Mr. John S. Clarke during Mr. Clarke's engagement at the Winter Garden Theatre, prior to his departure for Europe, used the following language, the similarity of which to the above-quoted eulogy of the great novelist is worthy of remark:—

"Mr Clarke is a dramatic artist of unquestionable genius. He is a comic actor, but it is not genteel comedy, nor broad comedy, nor grotesque comedy, nor farcical comedy that he plays, but joyous comedy; joyous, elegant and intellectual, and of the most delicate, sensitive, pure humor. *The poetry of his comedy is as reasonable* as the same quality is in Dickens or Irving. It is not clouded *with a moral purpose;* it is fun for the sake of fun, but *so human that the moral effect is sure.* With his shrewd instinct, infinite play of humor, intellectual perception and natural elegance, Mr. Clarke is a comedian of the best and purest school, and by far the finest artist that has been seen upon these boards since Rachel."

—The deaths at Mobile, from yellow fever, during the months of August, September and October, of this year, were 160, as compared with 634 for the same period of 1839.

—C. D. Gatch, the physician who was one of the witnesses to the assassination of President Lincoln, and the first to examine the wound and declare it mortal, died last week at Millford, Clermont county, Ohio.

—A few days since, at Toledo, Ohio, a man named Gilbert, who had abused his wife in a shameful manner, was so affected by the report that she had commenced a suit for divorce that he became quite insane, started out of his house, and has not since been heard of.

—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who makes the splendid stories for the New York *Ledger*, in which the hero always wears a lovely hat with a big plume in it, and the heroine has a wicked mother—participates in the local politics of Hyde Park, Mass.

—A complete historical record of the civil war, compiled from Southern newspapers, and extending from December, 1860, to December 25, 1868, has been offered for sale by the owner to the Charleston Library Society. It is comprised in thirty-seven volumes, each of which is furnished with an index.

—An Irish police officer in the West, who was recently found enjoying his pipe over a smoking bowl of whisky-punch, gave as an excuse to his superior officer that he had been pursued by a ghost, and would have died in a cold perspiration but for the heating influence of the whisky.

—A sailor named Joseph Tibble, who was in a small boat on Lake Huron at the time of the late earthquake, states that the waters seemed to boil, that small lumps of mud were thrown into the air, and that thousands of fish came to the surface and jumped about as if being pursued.

—A boy about fifteen years of age, son of a man named McDermott, at Auburn, Mass, was recently attacked by a grey eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and would have been killed but for the timely aid of an uncle, who was obliged to beat the fierce creature to death in self-defense.

—*L'Independent*, a paper published at Quebec, says it is reasonable to suppose from the invasion of France by the Prussians that Canada may be at any time overrun by American soldiers, if the present opportunity be not fully availed of to put the country in a complete state of defense by the erection of fortifications at all the principal points along the border line.

—The career of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, better known as the "Red Stockings," was commenced in 1869. During that season the picked nine met the best clubs of the East and West, and out of seventy contests were not once defeated. Their recent run of ill-luck has been attributed to the demoralizing influence of politics, but next season they are determined to sink all differences of opinion, and make a last effort to regain their lost laurels.

—The debut of Mrs. Joseph Ames as a lecturer, at Boston, the other night, from the nature of her subject, "Women who Work vs. Women who Talk," drew together a large and fashionable audience. It was generally expected that she would take sides with those of her sex who are against an extension of the franchise to women, and there was, consequently, a good deal of surprise manifested when she came out boldly as an advocate of female suffrage. She is represented as handsome, self-possessed, and "quite at home with her audience."

—Some citizens of Tennessee recently gave practical evidence of their determination not to be swindled by railroad gamblers. Twenty of these individuals, who had been defrauding the white and black employes of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, were suddenly pounced upon at one of the stations on the line, and lashed with horsewhips until they called aloud for mercy and promised a speedy reformation of their habits. It seems to us that a little of this kind of justice might not be out of place nearer home.

—The Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin have united in a request to the Executive of each State in the Union to appoint four delegates to a convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 23d of November, for the purpose of considering the best means of protecting immigrants from fraud, and furnishing them with cheap, comfortable, and speedy transportation in transit. Boards of Trade and organized immigration societies are invited to appoint one delegate each.

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ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,496 74
$2,106,334 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,025,338 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,703
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,508
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

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The price at present is
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JUNIPER, No. 254—Stable and Coach House.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 860—Desirable Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 723—Brick Residence.
FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence.
WALNUT, No. 2007—Elegant Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 218—Store and large Lot.
TENTH (North), No. 124—Valuable Residence.
FIFTEENTH (No. 1326)—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, west of Third—Scots' Presbyterian Church.
GERMANTOWN Railroad and Reading Railroad—16 Dwellings and building lots.
TWELFTH (South), No. 114—Store and Dwelling.
VINE, No. 509—Modern Residence. Has all the conveniences. Immediate possession.
FORTY-FOURTH AND PINE, S. E. corner—Large and valuable lot.
FORTY-FOURTH AND PINE, N. W. corner—Large and valuable lot.
TENTH (North), No. 1916—Store and Dwelling.
FRONT (North), Nos. 2531 and 2521—New Brick Dwellings.
ASHLAND, Nos. 18 to 30—Seven Brick Dwellings.
ASHLAND, Nos. 21 and 25—Two Brick Dwellings.
GROUND RENT, $41 14 a year.
STOCKS.
For account of whom it may concern.
$15,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds.
4 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
For other accounts.
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philada. Ferry Co.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
23 shares Pennsylvania Steel Company.
14 shares Commonwealth Bank.
918 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
500 shares Balzell Oil Co.
200 shares Green Mountain Coal Co.
$500 bond Fairmount Passenger Railway Co.
$5000 bonds (7 per cent.) Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad (Gold). [11 4 3t
40 shares Kensington National Bank.
See catalogues.

Sale No. 1812 Pine street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, HANDSOME SECRETARY BOOKCASE, Steinway Piano-forte, Large French Plate Pier Mirror, Fine Lace Curtains, Rich Cut Glass and Fine China Ware, Handsome Velvet, English Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 9, at 10 o'clock, the entire Elegant Furniture.
Catalogues now ready. 11 7 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
On Tuesday Morning,
8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, the stock of a house-furnishing store, comprising a large assortment of English stone china ware, cut and pressed glassware, French china vases and fancy goods, toys, looking glasses, table and pocket cutlery, oil cloths, hollow and tinware, etc.
Also, counter and wall showcases. 11 5 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SALE ELEGANT SILVER PLATED WARE, Fine Table Cutlery, Mantel Vases, Tazzas, Groups of Statuary, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning
At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large stock of fine silver plated ware.
Also, ivory handle table cutlery.
Also, elegant Italian stone vases, figures, tazzas, etc. etc.
The goods can be examined on Tuesday. 11 7 2t

BUNTING, BURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 2 5t
November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 4 5t
November 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH PARIS CASHMERE SHAWLS, FINE CLOAKINGS AND WOOLLENS, by order of Messrs Leinaier Bros.,
On Thursday,
November 10. Particulars hereafter. 11 7 3t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 7 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, EMBRACING MANY CELEBRATED PROOFS,
On Thursday Afternoon,
November 10, at 3½ o'clock, at the auction rooms. 11 2 8t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 4t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1315 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALLS, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS.
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
United States and Foreign
PATENTS,
Forrest Buildings,
No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

P. G. AND N. RR.

The Annual Meeting of the Germantawn and Norristown Railroad—Important Business—The Proposed Lease of the Road.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company was held this morning at 10½ o'clock, in Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Green streets, Mr. H. L. Gaw was called to the chair and Mr. Lewis Elkin was appointed secretary.

The following annual report of the Board of Directors was read by the Secretary and adopted:—

"The income of the company during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, from passengers, freight, mails, etc., amounted to $709,465 34, exceeding the income of previous year by $29184 47. From the receipts of the year, after the payment of all expenses for maintaining and operating the road, United States tax on receipts, State tax on receipts and tonnage, United States tax on dividends, State tax on capital, two dividends on the capital stock of five per cent. each were declared, leaving a balance of $134,442 44 carried to the credit of contingent account, exceeding the net income during the previous year by $10,881 55.

"The convertible loan of the company has been reduced by conversion into stock during the year from $55,900 to $25,400.

"The Plymouth Railroad has been extended to and connected with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Oreland. That road, and the buildings required to accommodate the business thereof, will soon be completed, and we believe that the income from that important branch will be satisfactory."

Tables of statistics, giving the returns in detail, accompanied the report.

The subject of the proposed lease of the P. G. & N. R. R. to the Reading Railroad Company was then taken up. The latter road proposes to lease the Germantown and Norristown roads for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, the Reading road to pay all expenses, to increase the stock to two millions, and pay annual dividends of 12 per per cent. on the stock so increased.

The terms of the proposed lease were then read.

After the lease had been read, Mr. Samuel Elkin offered the following:—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Board of Managers at their meeting to-day, in reference to the execution of the lease and supplement recited in the minutes of the Board, be and the same are hereby ratified, confirmed, and adopted by the stockholders of this company, the said resolution referred to being as follows:—

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, for and on behalf of this company, to affix the corporate seal of the company to the said lease, to cause the same to be duly attested by the Secretary, and to duly acknowledge and deliver the said lease as the act and deed of this company, and that the President be further authorized to do for and on behalf of this company whatever, in his opinion, may be necessary or proper to fully carry out the true intent and meaning of each and all of the provisions of the said investment.

It was moved that this resolution be laid upon the table until the stockholders have an ample opportunity to inquire into the subject.

The lease was objected to on the ground that the road is already earning more than the Reading Road proposes to give, and the increase of thirty-five per cent. in the stock is no more than an equivalent for the yearly surplus earnings of the company. It was also thought that if the Reading Railroad got control of the road no changes in trains would be made to suit the convenience of the travellers when they were wanted. It was said that nothing was known of the subject until last Friday, and that the stockholders had not had time to inquire.

Mr. Colket said that the subject had been before the board for a year, but they could not obtain anything definite from the Reading Company until lately.

Considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of postponing the subject.

Mr. Henry M. Phillips, in behalf of the President and Board, said that there was no opposition to a postponement, but they hope the time will be a short one. He said that though the company had really been earning seventeen per cent., yet seventeen per cent. on the present stock is not seventeen per cent. on the stock as it will be increased. The Reading company will commence to take charge on the 1st of December, if agreeable to the stockholders. Mr. Phillips then explained the terms of the lease in detail and explained the advantages to both parties.

The motion to postpone was then put to a stock vote, the subject to come up before a special meeting of the stockholders of the company to be held on the 15th of November.

On the result of the vote being declared it was found that 543 had voted in favor of the postponement and 1186 against it.

The resolution to accept the lease was then adopted by a unanimous spoken vote.

The meeting then adjourned to hold an election for four directors. The following gentlemen were elected:—William Harmer, Wm. H. Hart, Joseph Swift, and Charles Ellis.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—Joshua Murray (colored) went into a beer saloon on Coates street, above Fourth, last evening, and assaulted a German without any provocation. A policeman was called in and Joshua was taken to the Seventh District Station-house, when, after a hearing before Alderman Cahill, he was committed to answer.

Jacob Mecke, residing in Glenwood street, was arrested on Saturday for committing a violent assault and battery on a woman who remonstrated with him because he was beating one of his children most unmercifully the day before. Jacob was held to bail by Alderman Cahill.

RESCUING PRISONERS.—An individual named Albert Skilton was arrested in Mount Airy by Officer Howard yesterday for attempting to rescue a prisoner. He had a hearing before Alderman Good, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

Louis Odenbach was arrested in the same place upon a similar charge yesterday. He struck Policeman Elderton and attempted to take a prisoner from him. Louis was held to answer by Alderman Good.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the National Railway Company, held at their office in this city on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved to invite proposals up to the 25th instant, to build the several connecting roads in whole or in sections, between Philadelphia and New York. The length of the connected lines is eighty-six miles, and the whole is to be laid with steel rails. The work is to be commenced at once and prosecuted vigorously.

SCHOONER ROBBED.—On Sunday morning the schooner Abbey L. Dow, lying at pier No. 10, Richmond, was boarded by thieves, who, breaking open the hatch, went below and stole 150 fathoms of 3-inch line, 100 fathoms of 2½-inch line, all the main sheets, and a section of hose. The property was valued at $300.

LARCENY CASE.—Mary Evans and Mary Boston were arrested on Saturday morning last upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of goods from the store No. 1732 Callowhill street. The stolen property was found in their possession. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast and were held to answer.

SUPPOSED STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Saturday morning boat's crew No. 4, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, while passing up the Schuylkill, noticed four men at Chesnut street wharf with a set of sails in their possession. As the officers advanced the men dropped the property and ran. The sails are supposed to have been stolen.

REV. ALEXANDER REED will describe Italy, its history, government, people, manners, customs, scenery, etc., at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening. It will be an interesting lecture, and should ensure a crowded church. Dr. Reed is one of our most popular and eloquent divines, and always attracts large audiences.

A BAD HUSBAND.—On Saturday evening James Freel, residing at No. 1210 Struthers street, assaulted his wife and threatened to kill her. He had a large-sized butcher knife in his hand at the time. A policeman was notified and James was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey and was held in $800 bail to answer.

ALDERMEN'S FINES.—The City Controller has acknowledged the following receipts of fines, etc., from Committing Magistrates for the month of October:—Alderman Neill, $32; Alderman Godson, $47; Alderman Dallas, $34; Alderman Randall, $35; Alderman Massey, $40; and Alderman Pancoast, $30.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning Frank Caster, residing at No. 213 Orthodox street, Frankford, had his left hand badly shattered by the bursting of a gun. The sufferer was removed to the Episcopal Hospital, where his thumb was amputated.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—William McMullin (not the Squire) was arrested at Front and Master streets yesterday for assaulting Policeman McGlynn. The prisoner was held in $500 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered by police officers in the grocery store No. 1129 Race street. They broke open the door, and with a few buckets of water extinguished the flames.

CARELESSNESS.—The lieutenant of the Sixth district reported to the Chief of Police this morning the fact that his men had found several houses open in the district on Sunday night.

GUNNERS ARRESTED.—The police of the Sixteenth district yesterday arrested a number of persons for gunning in the city—a violation of ordinance. The prisoners were all fined.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At an early hour this morning the extensive woollen mill of Mr. John Campbell, in Montgomery county, west of Manayunk, was destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents of stock and machinery. The building was of stone and five stories high. The fire burned with great rapidity, and in two hours after being discovered the establishment was one mass of ruins. The fire originated under a stairway on the first floor, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The total loss is estimated at 180,000, upon which there is an insurance of only $47,000, distributed among the companies of which William Arrott, No. 117 South Fourth street, is agent, as follows:—

Continental Insurance Company, of New York	$5000
Lorillard Insurance Company	5000
Niagara Insurance Company	5000
Yonkers and New York Insurance Company, of New York	5000
Washington Insurance Company, of New York	5000
Republic Insurance Company	5000
Ætna Insurance Company	5000
Union Insurance Company, San Francisco (Gold)	5000
Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco (Gold)	5000

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE DELAWARE—THE PORT WARDENS PROTEST.—At a meeting of the Board of Port Wardens held this afternoon, Charles Cramp, Esq., representing the property owners along the Delaware above Market street, appeared and read a protest against the construction of the proposed bridge at a less height than will accommodate all the vessels which navigate the river without the aid of a draw. A motion was then made by Mr. John W. Everman that the board protest to the Secretary of War, to whom the matter has been referred, against the construction of any bridge across the Delaware unless at a height to accommodate all vessels passing up or down, and also protesting against the construction of any piers in the channel-way of the river. This was agreed to unanimously, and the president was directed to forward the document. At the same meeting permission was granted for the extension of coal piers 5 and 6 at Port Richmond, and a remonstrance was received against the location of the pier of the Penrose Ferry Bridge in the centre of the Schuylkill river channel.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—At a meeting of the Board of Surveys held this morning, sewers were authorized to be constructed on the following named streets:—Three feet sewers on Clearfield street, between Cedar and Memphis; Dickerson street, between Sixth and Seventh; Sergeant street, from Emerald to Kensington avenue; Master street, from Mascher to Front; Locust street, from Fourth to Fifth, and Spruce street from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth.

At private expense—On Broad street, from Chesnut to the south side of Penn Square; Fourth street, from Walnut to Spruce, and Front street, from Race to Drinker street.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Tenth district arrested five corner loungers last night at Fourth and Girard avenue. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Burns, and were fined.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500	Read deb bds.	82⅝	27 sh Penna R..is. 59⅛
$3000	City 6s, New	102⅝	54 do....c&p. 59⅜
$600	do.....	102⅝	9 sh Minehill..2d. 52
$300	do...mun.	102⅝	200 sh Reading R... 50⅝
$200	do.....	102⅝	100 do....is.50
$1000	Ph & R 6s	97	100 do...rg.in. 50
$5000	5-20s, '64.....	107⅜	300 do...s10w&is.50
11	sh Leh V R.....	59	200 do.s5wn&is.50
11	sh Girard Bk...	60	200 do ...is.b5. 51
20	sh C & Am R.	115⅝	300 do.s5wn&is.50
20	do.... ..b5.	115⅝	100 do 2d. 51
4	do.....	115⅝	200 do ..b30. 51
100	sh O C & A R...	45⅝	200 do..... 51
100	do. ....s10.	45⅝	100 do.....b30. 51
100	do.....	45⅝	15 do..... 50⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	Pa 1 m 6s	104	100 sh O C & A R.... 45⅞
$600	Pa 6s 3 ss	110	200 do..is.b60. 45
$1150	Pa 6s, 1 ss.	85.104⅛	100 do.....b15. 45⅜
$3000	Pa & N Y C 7s	91⅜	25 do .....is. 46
$9000	N Pa 7s...b3.	91⅜	200 do.. ..b30. 45
$1000	do.....b5.	91⅛	100 do.....b30. 45
$1500	do.....b5.	91⅛	4 do..... 45
6	sh Read R...urf.	50⅞	50 sh Union Bk Co. 103
200	do. .s60wn.50	51	100 sh Leh N....b30. 31⅝
16	do.....	51	213 sh 2d & 3d St... 52⅛
300	do.....b60.	51	50 sh Del Div.... .. 45
100	do.....2d.50	94	6 sh C & Am R....115⅛
10	sh Leh Val..is.	58⅞	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon.
Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The trial of John Hanlon for the murder of Mary Mohrman was resumed this morning, the court-room being crowded to its utmost capacity, about one half the audience consisting of females. The prisoner had a care-worn appearance, and seemed more quiet and moody than at any other stage of the trial.

There was considerable delay this morning, the District Attorneys being in long consultation with the detectives.

The jurors handed the Judge a written query as to the propriety of putting a particular question to Mr. Tryon.

Judge Ludlow, after having submitted the note to the prisoner's counsel, said to the jurors that the witness would be recalled, and then they could put to him any legal question.

Daniel Daragh, the carpenter who made the plans used by the Commonwealth, was put upon the stand again and questioned as to some disputes concerning the distances and size of buildings marked upon their plans.

Detective E. K. Tryon recalled.

Question by a juror. Did you testify that at any time you did or did not communicate to Michael Dunn any of the facts of Mary Mohrman's case? A. I answered that by saying no, and now answer it by saying no.

Question by Mr. Hagert. When did you first learn that a man had seen a man go behind the old building on the lot? A. Yesterday afternoon a week ago I learned it from Alderman Beins; I did not see the witness William Quesler until I saw him here on the stand.

Q. Prior to the confession made by the prisoner did you ever hear that a man had seen a man go behind the building on the lot at Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue? A. I did not; I had not heard of it prior to December 27, 1869; I first learned last Sunday a week ago that John Giberson had any knowledge of this transaction.

Detectives Taggart and Smith were recalled and said that they first learned on the afternoon of last Sunday week that on Tuesday morning, September 8, 1868, a man was seen going behind the old house on the lot, and never heard anything of it prior to the confession made by Hanlon to Dunn; and the same with regard to John Giberson, of both which facts they were informed by Alderman Beins.

Alderman Fields recalled—I have stated that I was occasionally in the habit of going to John Hanlon's to shave; I have seen him there with boots and shoes on, and occasionally slippers.

The Commonwealth then offered the plans and the clothing of the child in evidence. Mr. Hagert then said:—"May it please your Honors, we have now offered all the evidence we have in the case, with the exception of the witness of whom we have only heard since the beginning of the trial, and we cannot tell how soon he can be brought in; and if we can reserve the right to examine him hereafter when he comes in, we are now prepared to close."

Objections being made by the prisoner's counsel, Judge Ludlow said:—It is our usual practice to reserve the right to examine but one witness, giving counsel for the prisoner time to answer that testimony. The Judge suggested that the District Attorney should now state the difficulty in producing this witness and the probability of his appearance.

Mr. Brewster also requested that the point to which he would be offered should be stated; but Mr. Hagert, in order to avoid difficulty now, closed without any reservation, saying that if he deemed it advisable he could hereafter renew his offer to examine the witness.

The Defense.

P. E. Carroll, Esq., junior counsel for the prisoner, arose and opened the case for the defense. He said the Commonwealth had exhausted a whole week in presenting their case; had presented a great many isolated facts, which, but for the statement of the infamous witness, Michael Dunn, would not have thrown the slightest ray of light on the matter. He would prove that the prisoner was not where he was said to have been by the prosecution, and, in fact, would establish a complete alibi and vindicate the prisoner's innocence; he would prove that the witnesses examined in corroboration of Dunn's statement gave entirely different statements when the occurrence was fresh in their minds, and they were examined before the Coroner; and they would produce witnesses who testified before the Coroner and were not examined here, to prove his innocence; in short he would prove that at the time of this occurrence Hanlon was in bed and remained there all night.

John Fisher sworn—I live at the southwest corner of Fifth and Diamond streets; keep a lager beer saloon; I remember the evening Mary Mohrman was missed; Mr. Hanlon was in my tavern that evening from 7½ till 8¼ o'clock; he had on a white shirt with brown stripes; don't remember that he had a hat on; wore light pants, I think, with a stripe down the side; he left my place in the neighborhood of a quarter after 8; I do not know where he went after leaving my house; he had no coat on; I had lived there four or five months before that; don't live there now; the entrance to my tavern is on Diamond street; there are two windows fronting from the saloon into Fifth street; the window on Diamond street was on a bow, the first on Fifth street was on the bow, and the two others on Fifth street were open, that is the shutters; there was light in the house, the saloon windows were frosted on the bottom row of lights; the kitchen window was not frosted; looking from my saloon window Hanlon's alley was across Fifth street, but a little lower down.

Cross-examined—Before I went there this was an old dwelling house; the widows are about two feet and a-half above the floor of the bar-room; do not remember that I had shutters to the Fifth street windows; I had inside blinds to the kitchen window; cannot say whether the blinds were up or down that night; there was a light in the kitchen between seven and eight or eight o'clock; after that there was no light there that I know of; I had two burners turned off half way in the bar-room that night; I know my windows were in this condition on that particular evening because I never had them any other way on Sundays; the reason I kept the first Fifth street window closed was because it had the lettering on it, and I kept it closed so that it would not make so much show on Sunday; a conscientious reason; I fix the time of Hanlon's stay in my room from 7½ till 8¼, because at 9 o'clock I had no more beer; Hanlon had five or six beers in that hour; I can't tell whether he had had any more before that time; the clothes he had on were his working clothes; I did not see him again that evening after he left my house; he was in the habit of visiting my house; he was there a couple of days after that Sunday, but I could not say what day; I do not know that he was there the Monday afterwards; I was there all day; I think he was there on Tuesday, but I could not say for sure; he was there when the report came around; I think he was there before 12 o'clock on that day; he was not there long that Tuesday; I do not think he was there more than once that day; the report that the child had been found came to my house before Hanlon was there; I found out about it early in the morning; it was the day the reward was put up; it was a short time after (a few minutes before 12 o'clock) that he came in; I was alone in the bar-room when he came in; I did not see him at my house from Sunday night until Tuesday. I do not remember that Alderman Fields or Mr. Strawhaur were in my house on Sunday night; I did not remain in my bar room all the evening after Hanlon went away; I went to the cigar store about 9 o'clock.

Kate Hanlon sworn—I am near eighteen; I am John Hanlon's sister; my father and mother are living; in September, 1868, they lived at No. 2055 S. Fifth street; there were two rooms on each floor of that house, a three-story building; my mother, my father, my sister Mrs. Steinmyer, my brother John, his wife, my little brother, and myself lived there; John and his wife slept in the back room, second floor; besides the family, there were five of the Quinn family there that night; they came there in the afternoon that evening I was sitting on our steps on Diamond street when my brother John passed over to Fisher's tavern; I saw him standing near the bar-window; then he returned home, passed me on the steps and went into his shop; that is all I seen of him; I cannot say what time this was; it was after dark; I do not remember how he was dressed; he had no coat or hat on; I did not see him again until the next morning at the breakfast table.

Here the court took a recess.

—Having secured aid from the State of Georgia to the extent of $15,000 per mile, it is presumed that work will soon be commenced on the Macon and Knoxville Railroad.

—A gentleman recently from the South reports that there is not a single "country store," grocery, or Post Office in Lewis county, Tenn. At Newberg, the county seat, there are houses, a jail and Court House, but all are abandoned to the owls and bats.

—A love-stricken youth in Muscatine, Iowa, recently asked the object of his affections to elope with him. The young lady consented to do so on condition that he should pay her debts, which amounted to a considerable sum. He gave her the money, but she failed to come to time at the hour appointed for starting, and the poor fellow is now very miserable indeed.

—An old Hudson Bay settler having read an account of the Jersey woman who travelled all the way to China in quest of a husband, writes to say that the young women who marry the officials of the Hudson Bay Company have to endure much more hardship in their efforts to get mated. The courtships are generally done by clergymen, who select women of good moral character from their flocks, and forward them to the distant settlements, where they meet their future lords for the first time, and are "disposed of" half an hour after arrival.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS JUST ADDED.
A HERD OF DROMEDARIES,
THE LARGEST EVER IN AMERICA.
YOUNG DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL.
First appearance of
THE WONDERFUL BRAZILIAN FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 1 and 7 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten years of age, 25 cents.
ADAM FOREPAUGH,
11 7 6t Proprietor and Manager.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
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THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Louisiana Election.

Schenck and the English Wission.

The Court of Claims.

The Alabama Races.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Politics in Louisiana.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A telegram from Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, just received, says the election there is proceeding quietly, though apprehensions are felt of trouble in New Orleans. Kellogg estimates that if the election is not interfered with, and if a full vote is got out, the Republicans will carry the State by from eight to ten thousand, electing all their candidates for the Forty-second Congress.

Judge Casey,

of the Court of Claims, will retire this week and resume the practice of law at his old home, Harrisburg. He will likely be succeeded by Senator Drake, of Missouri, especially if the Legislature of that State, which is to be elected to-morrow, is carried by the Schurz-Brown faction.

The English Mission.

As regards the appointment of the Minister to England, it may be stated that the rumor of the place being offered to Schenck is not confirmed by inquiry in official circles. The President is still in a quandary about it, but he will make a selection before Congress meets.

Revision of Army Tactics.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Board of Officers now in session in St. Louis, Mo., for the revision of tactics, assembled by orders from the War Department in August, 1869, is dissolved by orders just issued, and the following officers comprising it will join their proper stations:—Major-General J. M. Schofield; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter, 4th Infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Artillery; Second Lieutenant T. J. March, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, 9th Cavalry; Majors James Van Voast, 18th Infantry, and John Hamilton, 1st Artillery. Major Samuel Ross and First Lieutenant George Atcheson, unassigned, have been ordered before the Retiring Board for examination.

The Armistice Failure Confirmed.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Associated Press despatch from Versailles announcing that Thiers had received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, and leave the royal headquarters, is confirmed by an official telegram from Berlin just received in this city by the North German Minister.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Alabama Races.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—Owing to the prevailing epidemic, the agricultural and mechanical fair and the races connected therewith, advertised for the 21st instant, have been postponed until December 6.

The Wreck of the Key West.

NORFOLK, Nov. 7.—Captain Lewis has arrived from the wreck of the steamer Key West, heretofore reported ashore north of Cape Hatteras. He found it impossible to get the steamer off. The machinery will be taken out and the wreck stripped. The cargo, sails, and running rigging will be sold on the beach.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales 2000 bales uplands at 16⅜c; Orleans at 17½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 10,000 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales 55,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·26@1·28 for new; No. 2 at $1·16 for old; red Western at $1·22@1·27. Corn firm and scarce; sales 24,000 bushels old mixed Western at 88c. Oats firm; sales 25,000 bushels Ohio at 56@58c.; Western at 55½@55¾. Beef heavy. Pork steady, mess $24·50. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Cotton weak and tending downward; middling, 16½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm but quiet; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70, good to prime, $1·58@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·25; Indiana and Ohio, $1·28@1·28. Corn better and stock scarce; white Southern, 70@76c. for old and 70@74c. for new; o'd yellow, 80@85c.; new, 80@82c. Rye, 60@70c. Oats, 46@48c. Mess Pork quiet at $26·75@27. Bacon in good demand; clear sides, 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c. There is no rib sides here, which would bring 18½c. Hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky sells at 90c.

—Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, of Ottawa, has been made the recipient of a sword of honor, in token of the public appreciation of his distinguished services in the field during the late invasion of the Dominion by the bloodthirsty Fenians.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

M. Thiers and the Armistice.

The Bombardment of Paris.

It is to Commence To-morrow.

Duc d'Aumale and the Republic.

The Strategy of Prussia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Thiers Still at Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 7—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—A despatch from our correspondent at Versailles, dated this morning, states that Thiers is still at the Prussian headquarters. M. Laurier strongly favors the armistice, and all hopes of this desired consummation is not yet yielded. Our correspondent says:—I have good authority for stating that the

Bombardment of Paris

will commence to-morrow. The Prussians are now resolved to push the war to its extremity, without an instant's delay.

The Duke d'Aumale.

A general feeling is spreading all over France in favor of calling Duke d'Aumale to the Presidency of the Republic.

The Armistice Finally Refused.

TOURS, Nov. 7.—A despatch from Vendome says the proposition for an armistice has been unanimously refused by the leaders of the Paris Government. The reason for this is found in the refusal on the part of Prussia of a project to revictual the city, and also because she accepted with reserve the scheme for allowing Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly.

The Paris Government Supported.

The Paris Government is generally supported in her action by the people of all classes. The *Journal Officiel* announces the formation of three armies in Paris. At the latest advices perfect order existed there. The government in this city is acting energetically, and a universal uprising is expected to take place.

Prussian Strategy.

It now seems to be the general impression that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the possibility of an armistice, in order that the troops lately investing Metz could come forward to Paris without danger.

Franc-Tireur Successes.

Despatches received from Dole, Beaune, Nogent, Le Rotrou, Chateaudun, and Brazy give the particulars of marked success by the Francs-tireurs.

North German Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—There is still talk of holding the sessions of the North German Parliament at Versailles and at Paris.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Great Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Boston Lead Works, burned on Saturday night, was insured for $170,000, nearly all in local offices. The loss exceeds $250,000.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was weak, and declined to 110 on the absence of the speculative support, which kept the premium from falling to its legitimate level. At the same time the loan market became easier, and the rates began to favor borrowers, although the variation from 'flat,' or no interest between holders and sellers, was of little moment.

"The news received this evening from Europe announcing the cessation of the armistice between the Prussian and French armies at Paris, involves important considerations in connection with the effect upon the gold market. In the midst of the war the money and capital of the continent sought refuge in London, whence there was a huge diversion of it to this country. The prospect of peace, however, reassured the owners of this money, and the Bank of England for the past two or three weeks has shown a decrease in bullion, while with the armistice itself vast sums were ready to go back to the continent. It will be curious, therefore, to watch the result of the resumption of hostilities. Will not the frightened financiers of the Old World again look to London and New York as a refuge for their gold? And shall we not again find a fresh transfer of foreign capital to our shores, such as was experienced mid-way of the Franco-Prussian war?

"The Government list was weak, in sympathy with the decline in gold, and prices declined in some instances nearly one per cent. despite an advance in the London quotation. Toward the close the market was better, and closed strong at a reaction.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks presented on Saturday shows a most flourishing condition of affairs on the part of those institutions. The legal reserve during the week increased $2,781,392, against an increase in liabilities of only $1,649,920, enabling the banks to add $2,369,214 to their surplus reserve—which now stands at the flattering figure of $12,112,841. In addition to this they have strengthened themselves by reducing their loans to the extent of $2,635,579—their incentive to do so being the lower rate of interest on call, which has impelled them to invest a portion of their resources in Government bonds and other securities paying a higher rate of interest than is attainable on demand loans."

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